

# THE ATHENEUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4403.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1912.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

**MISS FLORENCE PERTZ'S HISTORICAL MATINEE OF OLD GERMAN MUSIC at MARBLE ARCH HOUSE, W. THURSDAY, March 21, 5.15 P.M.** Introductory Lecture. Mr. Frederic Keel will sing Minnelieder, Songs by Hans Sachs, Isaac H. Leo Hassler. Pianoforte Illustrations from Scheidt, Froberger, and Kuhnau. Tickets at Marble Arch House and Keith Prowse, 52, and 2, 6d.

## Lectures.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.**  
THURSDAY next (March 21), at 3 o'clock. F. A. DIXBY, Esq., M.D. F.R.S., FIRST OF TWO LECTURES ON "DIMORPHISM IN BUTTERFLIES." Half-Guinea the Course.  
Subscription to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

## Societies.

**ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)  
An ORDINARY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY, March 21, at 5 P.M., in the SOCIETY'S ROOMS, where a Paper will be read by Mr. E. K. HENDERSON, M.A. F.R.Hist.S., on "THE COMMONWEALTH CHARTERS TO THE TOWNS (1600)." H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Secretary.

**THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—A MEETING** of the SOCIETY will be held in the ZOOLOGY THEATRE, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 7.30 P.M., when a Paper on "THE FOLK-LORE OF THE MIDDLE JARPA-WATERSHEDS" (illustrated by Lantern Slides) will be read by Capt. WHIFFEN, Dr. HILDBORGH will also exhibit a series of Spanish Arms and Amulets. F. A. MILNE, Secretary.  
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., March 9, 1912.

**THE SWEDENBORG SOCIETY.**  
A CONVERSATION will take place at the ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL EAST, on TUESDAY, March 26, at 7.30 P.M., at which a Lecture will be delivered by Prof. Sir W. E. BARRETT, F.R.S., on "SWEDENBORG'S PHILOSOPHY IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN SCIENCE: THE SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE OF NATURE." His Excellency Count WRANGEL presiding.  
Members of learned Societies who desire to be present may apply to the SECRETARY, Swedenborg Society, 1, Bloomsbury Street, W.C., when tickets will be sent so far as the remaining space will allow.

**THE SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS OF LONDON** (Incorporated May 8, 1911), has a collection of Pedigrees and more than 250,000 items of genealogical evidence.—For terms of Membership and rules apply HON. SECRETARY, 227, Strand, W.C.

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"two courses are always open to a translator—he may either endeavour to reproduce a masterpiece of literature in a version of equal literary merit, or he may attempt to convey the meaning of an author in the author's own way."

Unfortunately, the second method, which he has adopted, is apt to be disastrous when applied to translations from German into English. The framework of German composition has a cumbrousness somewhat mitigated in the original by frequent inflection, but when reproduced in our uninflected tongue it is intolerable. Only by an entire recasting of the mould can German be made into acceptable English; and Mr. Pressland, having failed to recast, makes his author appear to write a clumsy and muffled tongue—in fact, the translation is but half made.

Shortly put, Dr. Kerschensteiner's desire is that education shall be prolonged beyond the years of elementary schooling, and that its continuation shall deliberately aim at training the youth of the civilized world for the duties of citizenship. Various agencies are to be employed, among the foremost of which must stand technical or trade schools of an enlightened kind, in which plentiful opportunities are to be afforded for a share in the management of the institution and the associations connected with it, while direct instruction is also to be given on the methods and details of the country's government. Into the circle of such a school's life other social activities are to be drawn:—

"The senior division will then be the meeting-place for people's improvement societies, university extension societies, and health lectures, where, in connection with the whole scheme of instruction, libraries, reading rooms, and collections of artistic or technical importance may be exhibited."

Although the words "boy" and "workman" appear everywhere in the descriptive chapters, Dr. Kerschensteiner desires to extend the training for citizenship to girls, whose further education "must," he says, "be taken in hand as strenuously as the education of boys."

The sort of training recommended is being actually carried out under the author's direction in Munich; and something very like it exists in the excellent trade schools of London. These, however, touch but a small portion of London's adolescent citizens; to fulfil Dr. Kerschensteiner's ideal, every child should receive the education reserved at present for the happy few. One danger, however, lurks behind any universal training for citizenship—that of party propaganda. Our author, indeed, expressly declares that civic instruction

"must keep itself independent of politics of all kinds and from participation in political agitation, whether this is favourable or inimical to our views of a State's functions";

but there are pages in which so strong a political bias on the Doctor's part peeps out as to arouse some doubts of his own power to maintain so impartial a position. He writes, for instance, of the attitude of the Social Democrats of Germany as "distinguished by its want of national and religious feeling and by its class hatred," while he speaks with the warmest admiration of the upper classes of his country, and with a whole-hearted approval of military service. In England these opinions would make it difficult to gain that co-operation of industrial organizations which he desires, and which is, indeed, necessary for real success.

Mr. Smith has achieved that rare thing, a book really alive, the fruit, not of reading or lessons learnt, but of direct observation and individual thought. In his work as a teacher in the public schools of America—which, of course, are something altogether different from what we, in our inexact English terminology, call "public schools"—he has been struck, first, by the fact that children are born with ineradicable differences of specialized capacity, dull in one point and able in another; and, secondly, by the fact that the American schools, to which he confines his attention, are framed to suit one particular sort of child and produce one particular sort of adult. The result is that children of any other sort do not get really taught at all, and that consequently the United States fail in their acknowledged duty of teaching "all the children of all the people."

It is the opinion of Mr. Smith that these variations of special ability are really physical, as, indeed, we know idiocy to be, and that the mind behind the body is merely impeded and obstructed by material obstacles, some of which science will presently learn to remove or to circumvent, as it has already circumvented certain defects of sight by spectacles. That his theory is in many cases sound has been proved; but the arguments to which he proceeds are no less sound if based merely upon the fact familiar in practice to every teacher in every country—that children do present the differences of faculty which he describes.

Individual experience, indeed, tells each of us that we are, as Mr. Smith expresses it, "long" in one direction, and "short" in some other direction, and that not the best teaching in the world, although supplemented by our own strenuous efforts, could ever have enabled us to excel in our "short" departments. Perhaps few fail to know in their secret souls that most of their personal unhappiness has been caused by endeavours—their own or other people's—to push them in directions from which nature bars them. What family tragedies have we not all beheld, of which the root was the desire of a parent to mould a child, or of a husband or wife to mould a partner!

Education, as Mr. Smith perceives, and as leaders of education in this country are happily beginning to perceive, has, for generations past, been engaged in the same singularly injurious endeavour, and, most unfortunately, has often succeeded up to the limit of possibility; the "short" faculties have not been developed, but the "long" ones have often been effectually stunted.

In the second half of his volume Mr. Smith traces the history of the American schools, framed to impart "a classical education" and "render it possible for every child, rich or poor, to go to college." Certain stages of certain studies occupy each "grade"; and pupils who fail in any subject remain in the grade, repeating the whole of their work until the required standard is attained. If that attainment is continually missed, they drop out of the school owing to their age, or are expelled. Such pupils do not get educated at all; and, incidentally, their school years are made intolerable to them. They are not necessarily stupid; some are very intelligent, but their intelligence, facing along a road not travelled by the school, remains untrained and often useless. In all such cases the children have been sacrificed to the school, a most disastrous perversion of a school's true purpose.

The necessary remedy consists, primarily, in a changed educational spirit, a desire not to shape—which is generally impossible—but to develop the individuality of every child; and, secondarily, in so widening methods and curricula as to open to every child subjects of teaching that the laws of his nature permit him to assimilate. To keep a child grinding at things for which he has no capacity, or for which his capacity has not yet come into existence (and the periods at which capacities appear vary extremely in different individuals), is not only to waste his time and destroy his happiness; it is also to waste and impair that common stock of intelligence which is the greatest of a nation's treasures.

The late Mr. Soldan's essays have been selected and published since his death by "a group of his intimate associates," who would have been better advised if they had left the manuscripts, as apparently the author did, in privacy. Evidently the strong educational influence which Mr. Soldan is said to have exercised must have been due to powers other than those of a thinker or a writer. We fail to find anything original in the essays, while the deficiencies of style and even grammar suggest that English was not the writer's native tongue.

The essay headed 'Teachers' Duties' dwells with dangerous emphasis upon the "full loyalty and unswerving support" owed to "the system of public schools of which she is one of the representatives," and to "the principal who represents the authority of the board," by every teacher—the teacher, it may be noted, is always "she" in these pages, and the principal always "he." "Her

office," she is further told, "is not that of the critic, but of the helper." Surely the higher duty of teachers, and the one of which they rather need to be reminded, is to preserve independence of mind, and not entirely to subordinate their teaching and their pupils to the idea of the school or the system.

'A Good Citizen Catechism for All Children' was composed as a counterblast to a Socialist Catechism that had fallen under the writer's notice; but it is so lacking in argument, so narrow in outlook, and so amusingly cocksure that it will be ammunition in the hands of its adversaries rather than its friends. He has, doubtless, no intention of being blasphemous, and does not, probably, recognize the enormous presumption of supposing that he knows for certain why God created the human race, and that God designed the precise form of government and dominion now prevailing in this country. The intellectual calibre of this production may be fairly judged by the following question and answer:—

"To oppose compulsory military service for the defence of your country and Empire is therefore wrong in principle and disgraceful?"

"Yes. Every individual should regard it as the highest privilege and honour to undergo military training and service for the defence of his country and Empire."

Our author has evidently no perception of a difference between things desirable to do and things desirable to be enforced. Nor does he, we venture to say, realize that he has advocated a "compulsory military training and service" for girls. To the advocates of military glory girls are, of course, not individuals.

The teaching of morals is required by law in the public schools of Illinois. Prof. Howard Moore has consequently given a lesson at a technical High School of Chicago on 'The Ethics of School Life.' His twenty pages are full of practical advice, delivered with homely and effective vigour.

*Christianity in Early Britain.* By the late Hugh Williams. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

It will be a surprise to many of our readers that the Davies Lecture Trust Fund should provide the assembly of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists with so broad, learned, and philosophical a course of lectures as are contained in the volume before us. The author, who was Professor of Church History at the Theological College of Bala, shows himself a master of his business. Above all, he treats it strictly as an historian, being free from the prejudice, common among Protestants of most kinds, that, if the unsound accretions and additions to the creeds of Anglicans and Catholics in the course of centuries were but stripped off, what remains would be the doctrine of the primitive Church as it existed in the early centuries of our era. He says more than once that these primitive Churches—for there were more than one

even then—would all of them be found widely different from those of the extreme Protestants of the present day.

His lectures very properly are not confined to the limits of Britain, but include all the movements of the Western Church in which any British bishops or monks were concerned. Thus the famous Synod of Arles was attended by three British bishops, who brought back the decrees of that Council to their homes. Indeed, for centuries the Church of Southern Gaul stood in very close relations to that of Britain. Even in the case of Ireland, there seem to have been early groups of Christians before St. Patrick in the southern provinces; and the track of this early faith was probably from Marseilles, across the south of France to Bordeaux, or even to Northern Spain, from which early communication with the south of Ireland seems to have existed long before the spread of Christianity. But, if there was any close intercourse between Marseilles and Ireland, it would give some colour to the frequent assertions of the Irish archaeologists that Greek was known and taught in their schools. Dr. Williams evidently does not believe this, and goes so far as to cite Pelagius's knowledge of Greek as evidence that he had not been educated in Ireland. In the absence of any clear proof we are disposed to agree with him, as well as in the conclusion that Pelagius was a Briton.

He holds justly that, although early Latin versions of the Bible were current in England and Wales, the teaching was probably in the vernacular, which never fused itself with Latin, though using many loan words from that language. In support of this opinion he might have cited the fact that in the earliest Irish Latin MSS. there are Celtic glosses, showing that explanations were required in the vernacular. The existence and popularity of earlier versions than St. Jerome's Vulgate are known from ample evidence. In Ireland, though the Book of Durrow is copied from the Vulgate, there are variants from this version in the Book of Kells which seem to show that the writers either had before them, or remembered, the older versions.

Nothing distinguished these early Christians more than the vast importance they attached to subjects which we cannot regard as better than trivial. Thus the great quarrel about the fixing of Easter Day each year, on which the British Church was declared heretical, and worthy of exclusion from the Communion of the Saints, seems to us now incomprehensible. Even had it been a quarrel about a fixed day in the year and month we might try to appreciate it. But we must take the ages as we find them. Here is a sound passage apropos of Constantius's 'Life of St. Germanus':—

"Any endeavour to remove, or even lessen, the supernatural element in a book such as this would be a historical blunder. The author belongs to his age; saints and relics are to him naturally accompanied with many and frequent miracles, and, without committing an anachronism, we



are more likely to find the truth we are in search of if we approach his work with some amount of sympathy. To whittle away all the miraculous would certainly leave us the poorer; to rationalize excessively, and by doing so to find a deep recondite meaning, frequently turns out to be a grave mistake. This miraculous element in Christian literature appears early as a component part even of contemporary and genuinely historical narratives."

The editors have performed their pious labour very well; but there are a few spots on the sun, which seem to point to Dr. Williams's want of care in translating or quoting classical languages. His audience was probably the cause of such a note as this: "Lucan was the nephew of the philosopher Seneca. Besides other works he wrote an Epic poem, of which the poetic value is small, called *Pharsalia*." But presently he says, "Lucan, in the dozen or fewer of lines of his preserved, seems to me to be reproducing Caesar." This is strange. He mistranslates *ἐν* with the genitive "at the hands of," instead of witnessed *before* the rulers, and so spoils his quotation. "Quot pœne verba, tot sententiæ sunt," is surely not "his very words, almost, are sentences," but rather "there is a thought in almost every word." This is indeed the explanation given of Tertullian's style in the preceding words. These are but trifles, as are also a few patriotic verdicts which magnify the Welsh saints in comparison with the Irish, whom the author strangely enough, in one place opposes to Celtic! But the whole book is full of interest. There are frequent lists of important modern authorities, and we cannot but deeply deplore the loss of such a scholar and thinker to the Churches of Wales.

*The Hill of Vision.* By James Stephens. (Dublin, Maunsell & Co.)

WHEN Mr. Stephens's first volume—'Insurrections'—came into the world, its appeal for the most part fell upon chill and unheeding ears. But the inspiration and message contained in it were as a hawk swooping among the chirruping company of songsters whose puny voices represent the verse of to-day. That first volume had poetry in it charged with vitality. It cast away the swathings with which modern minor verse screens itself from reality, and swept out upon us—a new thing in full panoply of its own. The author's most potent gift was poetic dramatization, the faculty of presentation in condensed tabloids of thought. He rejoiced in elliptical expression, subtleties of transition, and daring strokes of caustic irony that caught up the reader rudely into the mood which engendered them. Occasionally, he achieved a harmony of rhythm almost as rounded and sonorous as the Miltonic. He was an insurgent, and flung his gage, as the insurgent minority should fling it, hard and straight in the face of the adversary. His style, except where it gathered speed and volume, was lean and lithe, stripped naked and unabashed, admirably fitted for its rough and vigorous work.

This prefatory explanation is necessary, not only on account of the rich promise and comparative neglect of Mr. Stephens's first volume, but also because 'The Hill of Vision' marks a curious development of, and even departure from, the territory he had mapped out for himself. His expression is now obviously more ripe, and has gained in deftness of handling and spontaneity what it has lost in ruthlessness, austerity, and grim stalking of the truth. In some ways it would seem as if in this volume the poet was recreating himself, before, like Alastor, he girded himself anew for the high places and solitudes of poetic endeavour. But his emotional quality, always poignant and straining eagerly at freedom, has been not so much diluted as deflected into other modes of poetic realization. Still warming "both hands before the fire of life," he has, except for rare impulses, ceased—we hope, momentarily—to bank it up himself. We feel that other hands, greater and less than his, have experienced a kindred glow before him. In 'A Prelude and A Song,' for instance, there is a note of fresh, joyous aspiration, a sweet self-identification with natural phenomena, which reminds us vividly of Keats, when he tells us how his spirit entered into that of the sparrow picking from the gravel outside his window. Here and there is a touch of that pellucid melody the cunning stops and keys of which are well known to Mr. W. H. Davies; here and there a drop into the soft melancholy of regret, which sounds in "Fair Daffodils, we weep to see...." But Mr. Stephens never relapses into the mincing gait, exotic tonality, and spiritual anemia characteristic of the modern craft of verse.

We notice that one or two of the shorter, more dramatic poems have been reprinted from *The Nation*. The first two stanzas of 'The Fullness of Time' we cannot forbear to quote:—

On a rusty iron throne,  
Past the furthest star of space,  
I saw Satan sit alone:  
Old and haggard was his face;  
For his work was done, and he  
Rested in eternity.

And to him from out the sun  
Came his father and his friend,  
Saying, now the work is done  
Enmity is at an end,  
And he guided Satan to  
Paradises that he knew.

The last stanza Mr. Stephens has unfortunately retouched in such a way as to lose the depth and strength of its simplicity. 'Nora Criona,' which also appeared in the same journal, and 'Danny Murphy' are in their fashion perfect pieces of characterization, conveyed in broad, casual, yet secretly intimate strokes, the curt, fiercely direct, concrete style, purged of all excrescence, fusing with and, as it were, exhuming the general effects. But these lightning flashes, rendering open far, spacious, sombre horizons of thought, are less numerous than in 'Insurrections.' More frequently now is the spirit of the lyric speeding after Joy, like Apollo after Daphne—

Joy, whose hand is ever at his lips,  
Bidding adieu.

## FICTION.

*The Matador of the Five Towns.* By Arnold Bennett. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS is a collection of twenty-two short stories—contributions to periodical papers—of which five are designated "Tragic," and the rest "Frolic." By far the best is the one which gives its title to the book; in fact, we question whether Mr. Arnold Bennett has ever written forty pages more compact of life and imagination than these. The diction runs easily and without affectation, yet it is strong and serried, free from superfluous words: the amount of detail included is astonishing, but the general effect is kept broad and simple. The "Matador," a certain Jos Myatt, "is the finest full-back in the League"; and as the central scene of the tale we have a football match, viewed from the grand stand, with the players looking like red and white dolls, and the vast multitude of spectators itself constituting the chief actor. "Tragic" though the tale is called, the humour interwoven with it, the unobtrusiveness of the concentration, give it rather the character of "pathetic." In 'Mimi' there is a charming child, who stands apart among Mr. Arnold Bennett's children in being shown simply as she is—neither as conforming to the carefully calculated exigencies of heredity, nor as painfully foreshadowing her own later development into the commonplace or the surprising.

Of the "Frolic" tales, 'Jack-at-a-Venture,' 'Under the Clock,' and 'Hot Potatoes' seem to us the merriest, the most skilfully told, and the most worth telling. We find two, or perhaps three, more which are well enough. The rest are clumsy, far-fetched, and jejune; and, if they offer us here and there a good epigram, a vivid or a grotesque bit of intuition, there is plenty of Mr. Arnold Bennett's work in which such excellences as these may be enjoyed without the expense of ennui.

*Charity.* By R. B. Cunninghame Graham. (Duckworth & Co.)

PERHAPS 'Charity' was selected as the title for this collection of eighteen sketches, or stories, because 'Faith' and 'Hope' had been chosen for the volumes which preceded it from the same pen. At least, it is not easy for the reader to discover any other reason.

The book begins with a cruel and poignant tale of a Spanish brothel, and the infamy of an Englishman. The author has a tendency to dwell upon the brutality of Englishmen in their relations with women. In the case of Latins, and especially Spaniards, he is indulgent towards excesses of various kinds. Indeed, Mr. Cunninghame Graham's "sweet reasonableness" is apt to be smothered beneath the brilliance and interest of his style and the agility of his mind. He is a

master of atmospheric effects, and, like Heine, plays upon all the sympathies which we feel, consciously or the reverse, for the rebel. In modern fiction we have no more accomplished reviler of the existing order, the orthodoxy of the day. He lashes our complacency far more effectively than Mr. Gilbert Chesterton has done, and in the lashing contrives to present us with gem-like cameos of descriptive writing reminiscent of Mr. Joseph Conrad in such books as 'Almayer's Folly' and 'Romance.' He is a lover of the people, but his princely scorn is the disdain usually associated with pride of blood and of race, the distinction of which is implicit in his work. The present volume furnishes an excellent specimen of it.

*Commoners' Rights.* By Constance Smedley. (Chatto & Windus.)

WE all know the fatal tendency of heroines described as charming every person in their own book to fail in charming anybody outside of it. Especially is this misfortune apt to befall intelligent heroines with minds and views of their own. But Miss Smedley's Georgiana, although conspicuously intelligent, modern to her finger-tips, and even a little "managing," is so genial, so full of kindness, and so free from self-consciousness, that it becomes impossible not to love her, and almost possible to believe in her rapid conquest of the new and exceedingly prejudiced neighbours to whom her marriage introduced her. The weakness of the book—apart from its loose texture—lies in a too cheerful optimism that presents as comparatively easy the task of diffusing tolerance and charity throughout a small rural community rigidly divided into social grades, and bisected laterally by a difference in religious and political creeds. The eight illustrations by Mr. Maxwell Armfield succeed in catching the character of the Gloucestershire landscape.

*In Accordance with the Evidence.* By Oliver Onions. (Martin Secker.)

THOSE readers who ask in circulating libraries for "a nice book" will not be happy with Mr. Onions's remarkable new novel. To people who care for style and composition, and appreciate the absence of non-essentials, it will give great satisfaction, though even among them some will be dismayed by certain elements of the central situation. That the hero of a story should deliberately murder a man, and afterwards, without remorse, marry the woman whom his victim had been on the eve of marrying, may appear at first revolting. But we are subsequently forced to admit, that, granted the characters of the two men, things may well have happened thus; and that it was better that they should so happen, not only in the interests of the community

at large, but also for the intended bride, and even for the despicable little murdered bridegroom. If we are tempted to exonerate the murderer's deed, we recoil from his subsequent concealment; and although the one man was an immeasurably worthier creature than the other, yet, in the matter of falsehood towards the woman, no essential difference existed between them. No diligent reader of Mr. Onions will believe that his acute and ironical mind failed to recognize this, though he gives no indication to that effect.

*Up to Perrin's.* By Margaret B. Cross. (Chatto & Windus.)

WEARIED by the never-ending plots and counter-plots, impossible heroes and languishing heroines, apparently indispensable to the majority of modern novels, we read with zest and gratitude Miss Cross's simple, yet subtly told narrative of life in a West-Country fishing village. On closing the book we are at once struck by the skilful artistry which prepared us, unknowingly and unostentatiously, in the earlier chapters for the cyclonic sequence of events to follow. As we look back, we see underlying the vivacious description of quiet village life the elements of tragedy gathering in gradual, but ever-increasing force. When the storm finally bursts, both literally and metaphorically, the author lays hold of the facts of life with real power; she writes not a word too much or too little. There is something fine in the idea of an old man, long past active service, taking his son's place in the lifeboat in order to save the family name from the charge of cowardice, made all the more damning by a slumbering village feud. The picture of the rough, untutored son's hopeless passion for the cultured woman of the world is arresting, while his elder brother, the central character of the book, is a realistic piece of work. The characterization generally is beyond reproach, though one or two people are, perhaps, superfluous.

*The Shadow of Neeme.* By Lady Bancroft. (John Murray.)

A GENTLE benignity of spirit animates this artless story and makes criticism seem ungracious. All engaged in it are free from stain on heart or character. Lady Bancroft handles the supernatural skilfully, and is successful with her rustics. Many of the scenes and little touches describing gestures recall countless comedies, and remind us of the author's long association with the footlights. We are puzzled to know how the leading lady, introduced as a tall "good-fellow," can become a charming "Nell Gwynn" later on, or why so much pretty horror is aroused by familiar slang terms.

## TRAVEL.

THE flow of books of travel shows that things have changed since Shelley said that there was nothing to be seen in France. A recent volume, which we have already named in our 'List of New Books,' is *Burgundy: the Splendid Duchy* (Francis Griffiths), by Mr. Percy Allen, with many illustrations by Miss Marjorie Nash. Our author has read much, and he writes so well that we wait with interest for the volume which he promises on the Northern part of the Duchy. In his present work he deals with South Burgundy, and his "list of works consulted" should be useful to any who propose to follow in his steps. Throughout the book he is careful to give references to his authorities. He takes us to Autun, to Cluny, and to Cîteaux, and then on to Berzé-le-Château and Tournus, and to other places of much charm. He has borrowed freely (with acknowledgment) from P. G. Hamerton, and, in quoting from 'The Mount,' he reminds us that Mont Blanc may be seen from the neighbourhood of Dijon. Mr. Allen should, however, have corrected Hamerton, who said that the distance from Beuvray to Mont Blanc, as the crow flies, is 157 miles. The distance from Dijon is about 135 miles—and from Beuvray it must be much the same—which is a very different thing. We like Mr. Allen's remarks on ancient customs and his notes on the patois of Burgundy, and we wish he had told us more about that dialect. Those who are interested in the Church of Brou will turn to the chapter near the end, but they will not be satisfied with the illustration of the famous tomb of Margaret of Austria. *Notes and Queries* has often dealt with the mysterious letters "FERT," but we do not remember if the explanation of the guide at Brou has been quoted in our contemporary. The "true solution" offered at the church, according to Mr. Allen, is "Fide Et Religione Tenemur." One version given in *Notes and Queries* was "Fœdere Et Religione Tenemur." When Mr. Allen is writing or quoting French, we think that he sometimes wearies his reader by too much translation; for example, on p. 29. A final *s* to the Christian name of George Sand is unnecessary. In a few cases Mr. Allen's printers are responsible for trivial mistakes, in French as well as in English. The volume contains a useful sketch map and a full index; and more thought has evidently been given to its preparation than is the case in the majority of books of travel.

*Costumes, Traditions, and Songs of Savoy.* By Estella Canziani. (Chatto & Windus.) —The author of this sumptuous book is happy in her subject. Whilst volume after volume is published yearly upon Brittany and other well-known regions of France, Savoy has been left to valetudinarians and devotees of Jean Jacques. The name recalls only Aix-les-Bains and Les Charvettes. In a momentous book of one of the most momentous years of modern history we find the following entry:—

"The 23rd [December, 1789]. Pass Saint Jean Maurienne [sic], where there is a bishop, and near that place we saw what is much better than a bishop, the prettiest, and indeed the only pretty, woman we saw in Savoy."

Despite this fact, Arthur Young made no halt at the ancient ducal seat, continuing amid snowclad hills his thirty miles' ride to Aiguebelle. Miss Canziani, as she naively tells us, caught sight, not of a pretty woman, but of one wearing an exceptionally pic-



turesque costume as her train approached St. Jean de Maurienne. She decided to alight, although in ignorance of her whereabouts, and here began these unsophisticated records of life in the least sophisticated French province.

Rousseau described the Savoyards as the best and most hospitable people he knew. To the quality of hospitality all travellers in Savoy can bear witness, and this lady, Italian by birth, but English by bringing up, speaks highly of their bonhomie, trustfulness, and sociability. For hard fare, primitive accommodation, and rough modes of travel she was amply compensated by pleasant intercourse.

The good faith of the village folk was especially striking. Like the Hebrew workmen who "in repairing the house of the Lord dealt faithfully," one and all seemed here equally trustworthy. We read of the artist studying her engaging models in a little shop out of which led a bakery. Stripped to the waist, a man was always there ready to bake the peasants' bread as they brought it in, each saying as the dough was handed in, "Take that which is due to you"; whereupon, without weight or measure, he kneaded off an equivalent for his services. Generous of the generous, the people help their unfortunate brethren and the poor. If a house is burnt down, the owner makes the round of the village with a cart, in which neighbours place goods, chattels, clothes, and forage. Another good characteristic is the kindness shown to animals. On one of her mountain rides Miss Canziani's driver amused her with chats about his beast. Whenever he took a long journey, he said, he fed his horse with bread soaked in wine and water; at other times he gave him beer, cheese, fruit, and milk.

Somewhat redundantly, perhaps, are portrayed the well-favoured housewives and maidens of the different regions, and diverting is the account of their *garde-robcs*. Miss Canziani could not understand the differences between the uncared-for, even squalid cabins and the spick-and-span feminine attire seen on Sundays. She discovered that the *garde-robe* here, like that of Marie Antoinette and fashionable ladies of to-day, stood for no mere wardrobe, but a room; here, indeed, a building devoted to clothes. In a little wooden lodge adjoining the cottage she saw neatly folded garments on shelves: bodices, shawls, aprons, and the rest, the whole making up a goodly show.

With the same artless grace insects, flowers, birds, and natural aspects are treated. One day, as the artist was sketching in a flowery field just ready for the mower's scythe, she saw lovely blue and crimson winged grasshoppers, the dainty creatures proving no less sociable than the peasant folk. They would sit on her paint-box, enjoying cadmium and aureolin, and loved to suck paints from her fingers. They also appreciated music, and with the lizards would remain stockstill so long as she whistled to them. Of flower lore and legend we find a good deal. There is a certain monotony in the portraits, and the colouring must be charged with crudeness, but the drawing is excellent. The subjects from models are far superior to the landscapes.

The collection of songs and tunes would have gained in interest if dated. On pp. 19 and 79 occur mistakes in the time value of notes; in the latter ('Chanson de Fileuses') two slips have escaped notice.

*In the Carpathians.* By Lion Phillimore. (Constable.)—Mrs. Phillimore is slow in starting. She takes two chapters to get to Cracow, and hardly tells us as much of that city as of her drive to the station in London. It is not until we get to the seventh chapter that, at Zakopane, for 25*l.* 10*s.*, she buys the horse and cart in which she makes her tour. She had decided to sleep in the open air, and she surprises people by camping-out the first night—not in the wilds, but just outside the hotel where she found herself. The book is full of trivial things, but the little incidents of the road are narrated in a style so bright that it is thoroughly readable. Her remarks about hotels in the Carpathians suggest that all are dirty, and at one place even lodgings were extraordinarily dear. The joys and the discomforts of her tent life and the serious difficulty of obtaining food in many places bulk largely in her narrative. She is constantly saying hard things about the Jews, and finally admits frankly that she has been unjust to them. She saw wolves and she heard of bears, but had few adventures. Of dangerous Wallachs she was constantly warned, but she never met any who were not perfectly friendly. She found numbers of people who had been in America, and some who had returned to their own country with considerable savings, but met no one who had been in England, and she says that "the English-speaking world had its centre in the United States." She seems to have been as fond of bathing in the rivers and streams as was the author of that delightful book 'A Girl in the Carpathians.' Being tied to the road by her horse and cart, Mrs. Phillimore saw less of the mountains than do many travellers. Her pages will hardly tempt others to follow in her footsteps, but they may be thoroughly recommended to those who have to stay at home. The map is defective, for, though purporting to show the railways, it does not show them all.

THAT there is some danger of Indian Frontier problems being neglected on account of internal unrest is very probable, specially in England and the parts of the Empire remote from that locality, so *Gun-Running and the Indian North-West Frontier*, by Mr. Arnold Keppel (John Murray), may be welcomed as inviting attention to the connexion between maritime supremacy in the Persian Gulf, whereby the arms and ammunition traffic with Afghanistan and the N.-W. Frontier is controlled, and the tribal disturbances which from time to time arise in the borderland. There is abundant evidence that the trade has been brisk, and has already reached such a point that an extensive rising on our frontier is now a much more serious business than of old, the tribesmen being armed with modern rifles. Consequently the need for complete control by the blockading squadron, in order to preserve peace on the Indian border, is imperative. Indeed, it may be feared that supervision comes rather late; and a further complication is supplied by the attitude of Afghanistan and the Amir of Kabul. The book generally is based on articles to *The Times* and on experience gained in a comparatively short space of time; a "cold weather" was apparently spent in Peshawar, and it is not clear what time was occupied in extensive travel about Persian Mekran, the Gulf of Oman, and the Persian Gulf. The conclusions arrived at by the author are, so far as we understand them, sound; his power of description is considerable and his style pleasant. The photographic illustrations are well chosen and reproduced.

## ANTHOLOGIES.

*In Praise of Oxford: an Anthology in Prose and Verse*, compiled by Thomas Seecombe and H. Spencer Scott—*Life and Manners* (Constable), is more successful than the first volume, which we reviewed on December 10th, 1910. It is devoted to passages dealing with life and manners at the University. The system of snippets when applied to history and topography seemed unsatisfying and unnecessary. But the various verdicts upon the spirit of the place, collected by the indefatigable editors from sources far and near, combine to produce a picture of Oxford which almost betrays "the secret none can utter." As in some dark-panelled common-room, lit by many candles, tiny lights scintillate upon the shining surfaces of polished tables, but united diffuse a soft glow throughout the room, so the dim, mysterious charm of Oxford is more than half revealed by this varied collection of praise, criticism, and abuse. For in this new Seecombe and Scott, this lexicon of Oxford glamour, the editors have wisely included all shades of opinion, some of it pious, some not. Fearing, perhaps, lest overmuch laudation should prove cloying, they have salted their sweetness with many extracts that are certainly not in "praise of Oxford." It adds zest and reality to be shown both sides of the medal. Whilst some great men, like Gladstone, Salisbury, Dr. Johnson, Newman, Arnold, Wordsworth, and Taine, exhaust their eloquence in gratitude and admiration for a University which was not always theirs, others join in the chorus of Gibbon's snarls or De Quincey's grudging defence. Mr. Brookfield despairs "of ever seeing a halfpennyworth of vigorous and apprehensive mind from that precocious school of gentility"; and Mr. H. G. Wells, on visiting a University town, is only conscious of a "feeling of ineradicable contagion." If he were to judge of Oxford wit from the specimens in this volume, we could heartily sympathize with his depression, for, indeed, the authors, in spite of their wide reading, have collected scarcely a jest worth printing, or an anecdote that is not flat and unprofitable. But these are accidents, like the idiosyncrasies of a particular don, or the domestic habits of a particular era. Monastic colleges succeeded halls, and villas are supplanting the monasteries. But in each age the glamour and the influence of Oxford have persisted. Strangers look with eyes of admiration, or askance, upon this accidental or upon that. They think that Oxford is an affair of lawns or boat-races, of port, theology, dons, or nursery-maids. But her charm is a fluid thing, and her influence eternal, because with each generation she renews her youth, ever receiving, in surroundings of natural and architectural loveliness, the heirs of the future to dwell in her halls and be inspired by the lessons of the past.

*Das Oxford Buch Deutscher Dichtung vom 12<sup>ten</sup> bis zum 20<sup>sten</sup> Jahrhundert.* Herausgegeben von H. G. Fiedler, mit einem Geleitworte von Gerhart Hauptmann. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—Prof. Fiedler's selection inspires, perhaps, satisfaction rather than enthusiasm. Capable scholarship, wide reading, and sound judgment have clearly gone to the making of it, but the sure and sensitive critical faculty that rejects all but the best, and perceives excellence which has been overlooked by others, is not conspicuously in evidence. However, we are sincerely grateful for what is in many respects the

most satisfactory anthology of German verse that has been published in this country, and we trust that it may succeed in making English readers better acquainted with the work of various poets who are still too little known among us, and who are here at last represented with some adequacy; we may mention specially Mörike, Hebbel, Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, and Gottfried Keller.

The range covered by the volume is wide, but the earlier periods have only a meagre space allotted to them. Four or five pages of extracts from the Minnesingers, translated by the editor—not always very successfully—into modern German, and sometimes, as in the case of Walther von der Vogelweide's 'Elegie,' consisting merely of a single stanza from a longer poem, together with a few samples of Freidank, exhaust the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; the fourteenth is, not without justification, left a blank; and the fifteenth and sixteenth are also rather summarily disposed of—we should have welcomed, for example, a more liberal selection from the delightful *Volkstlieder* of the times. From the seventeenth century onwards, however, we get abundance and variety; the scope of the book includes not only the lyric proper, but also light verse, ballads, and narrative poems, and a considerable number of the didactic *Sprüche* to which the German Muse has always been partial. It is, of course, inevitable that we should look in vain for certain favourite or familiar poems—the absence of such patriotic songs as 'Die Wacht am Rhein' and 'Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles,' is perhaps worth noting—but most of the pieces that one has a right to expect in a collection of this kind are duly included, and we find plenty of others less known that are well worthy of a place beside them.

The editor has not followed the example of Mr. St. John Lucas in the Oxford books of French and Italian verse, by giving a preliminary sketch of German poetry and its development, his introductory note being almost entirely formal. The explanatory notes at the end of the volume are commendably brief and to the point, and we welcome, as of special interest and value, the mention of the best musical settings of the poems. Germany is peculiarly rich in such compositions, and in many cases the music affords the best possible commentary on the words. The little preface by Gerhart Hauptmann strikes us as a trifle perfunctory and disappointing: it says a few obvious and amiable things in a sufficiently obvious manner, but there is nothing of any real consequence in it. Of the admirable form of the book we cannot speak too highly.

*An Anthology of Imaginative Prose.* By Prof. R. P. Cowl. (Herbert & Daniel.)—This is a genuine anthology, classified according to a method finely selective, and not arranged in alphabetical order, a negative but essential virtue. What it lacks is, we think, the goad of adventurousness, driving the seeker along unaccustomed paths, to gather an even richer store of beauty than can be culled along the familiar highways. The task has been no light one, and Prof. Cowl must have had many struggles in the choice of what to reject and what to include.

Certain limitations and amplifications of the work demand criticism. We observe that, though Dekker is represented, Nashe and Sir Philip Sidney are excluded. Some of Nashe's brilliant *jeu d'esprit* approach the borderland of imaginative writing, if they are not actually within it; and surely 'The Apologie for Poetrie' contains as resonant and beautiful language as can be found through-

out the range of English literature. Wilde is represented in three excerpts, and Pater, who is next to him, in one, which is a disproportionate dispensation. Neither Stevenson nor Swinburne finds a place, in spite of the fact that the polish of the one and the excess of the other are not always over-emphasized to the detriment of rhythmical and impassioned expression. Perhaps considerations of copyright have excluded them. We are glad to see that Donne, Hooker, and Jeremy Taylor, less lauded than Sir Thomas Browne, are given ample room. There is an excellent and succinct preface.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

*Floreat Etona.* By Ralph Nevill. (Macmillan.)—Eton inspires in almost all its boys a peculiar devotion which never leaves them throughout their lives, and which often draws them together again in after years. In this way unhappily the school manages to escape some well-directed criticism, for only an old Etonian is thought competent to criticize such a unique and peculiar institution. Mr. Nevill has evidently greatly enjoyed the task of collecting memories and anecdotes, and this must be his excuse for adding yet another book to the large collection of volumes on Eton already in existence. Nearly all his stories of the past have appeared before. We look therefore to his account of modern Eton for something new, and here for a few pages he is justly severe. He speaks of "the leaven of indolence which permeates the school," and says that there are now

"an increasing number of sons of millionaire parvenus who are allowed extravagant sums by parents anxious to forward the social success of their offspring by any kind of means. Such parents have for the most part no real wish that their boys should be educated at all, and send them to Eton simply to form friendships and to be turned into gentlemen; or perhaps because Eton enjoys the reputation of being a fashionable school."

He considers, however, that there is less idleness now than thirty or forty years ago, when in many respects

"the school work was idiotically useless and bad, a great part of it having seemingly been devised to entail a maximum of drudgery with a minimum of useful information."

But we may doubt whether there is any fundamental change except the exercise of more pressure to bring boys up to the necessary standard for examinations. Mr. Nevill is also alive to the besetting sin of British public schools, namely, the disproportionate amount of time and attention bestowed on games:—

"Admiration for athletics, indeed, was carried to an almost absurd extreme... an entire absorption in games, to the exclusion of practically all other interests, cannot be called a healthy feature of education."

But this is bound to continue so long as the school work is made hopelessly unattractive. It is a pity Mr. Nevill has not devoted part of his book to some consideration of the interesting problem how the sons of our aristocracy are to be properly trained and decently educated according to the most modern notions, or how, in the stern competition of an increasingly democratic State, where birth is no longer to be accorded special advantages, they are to be adequately equipped and not seriously handicapped in the battle of life.

The school song ends "Floreat Etona, floreat, floreat, floreat, floreat." It is the future that is doubtful. The book, we may add, is adorned with some interesting reproductions of old prints and pictures.

THE third edition of *The Harrow School Register, 1800-1911* (Longmans), is edited by M. J. Daughish and Mr. P. K. Stephenson. The services of the former, always given freely for his old school, were cut short by his sad death in February of last year. Mr. Stephenson, too, being appointed to a post in Melbourne, has now given over his duties to Mr. Lionel Hewitt. In spite of these difficulties, the Register, now first undertaken by the Harrow Association, shows admirable care in its preparation, and in every case where we have looked for the latest details of the careers of old boys, we have found them satisfactorily recorded. Mr. Daughish was gathering when he died matter concerning the century-old history of Harrow, and the present volume includes a good many names and facts of interest from 1800 onwards. It is hoped to carry these records further back.

The term as well as the year of entry is printed at the top of each page, and each section is in alphabetical order. The Index, which is full and accurate, would, we think, be simplified by adding merely a reference to the page on which a name occurs.

## RECORDS AND CLOSE ROLLS.

*Close Rolls of the Reign of Henry III.* preserved in the Public Record Office, A.D. 1237-42. (Stationery Office.)—This, the fourth volume of the Deputy-Keeper's 'Close Rolls of Henry III.,' supplies, like its predecessors, the Latin text of all those valuable documents up to 1242. No reason is given in the few lines with which the Deputy-Keeper ushers in this volume why the Close Rolls should still be reserved for the exclusive distinction of being printed in full. The Patent Rolls, printed in full up to 1232, were thenceforth summarized in a Calendar, and it is hard to understand why the Close Rolls should receive preferential treatment. Perhaps this is the last volume of the text, since there are no announcements of further instalments of it, or of a Calendar in lieu of it, in the advertisement at the end of this volume. If, however, the Record Office thinks fit to continue to publish the Close Rolls in full, we hope it will not continue the mistake made, perhaps in inadvertence, in the later pages of this volume. The text printed between pp. 495 and 533 has already been printed in full by Francisque Michel in the first volume of his 'Rôles Gascons,' published in 1885. To set forth in print a roll that has already been published is not perhaps the best way of using public money badly needed for more pressing work. It is true that a book published in England is more accessible than one published in Paris, and that Michel supplied a bad text, while that now printed is a good one; but M. Bémont, in his supplement to Michel's volume, issued in 1896, gave a careful list of the corrections and additions necessary for its scientific study. With some incuriousness about what goes on outside the Record Office, those responsible for this volume give us no word of warning that part of what they print has been published already. We trust that if a fifth volume of the official Close Rolls is issued, it will not largely consist of Michel's and Bémont's work done over again.



Apart from this the present volume leaves nothing to be desired. Untinted praise should be given to the Index, compiled by Mr. A. S. Maskelyne, which is a model of what such a thing should be. It is not only accurate and full, seldom leaving even an obscure reference in the text unindexed, but is also of remarkably high quality as regards the identification of place-names. In particular, difficult Gascon place-names have been traced to their modern forms with a skill worthy of M. Bémont himself. Moreover, a subject-index has been accomplished with almost complete success on a large scale. Such entries as Ireland, London, Oxford, Wales, and Westminster are detailed and valuable. Even more useful are such heads as 'Castles,' 'Jews,' 'Ships,' and 'Taxation.' Some difficult Latin words of the text are wisely noted in the Index. Trades and offices are also indexed with profitable results. When so much is done for our comfort, it is hardly grateful to complain of an occasional omission such as "treasurers," and an occasional eccentricity such as that which indexes Edward, son of Odo, under 'Odo,' and Artaud de Saint-Romain under 'Seinte Romayne.'

*Cardiff Records: being Materials for the History of the County Borough from the Earliest Times.*—Vol. VI. *Supplementary Chapters and Index.* (Published by Order of the Corporation, Cardiff, and sold by Henry Sotheran.)—A sixth (and final) volume has been added to the series of 'Cardiff Records,' partly in order to supply an absolutely necessary index to the preceding five volumes, and partly (we suspect) in order to chronicle certain events of importance to Cardiff which have occurred since the issue of the fifth volume in 1905. The selection of Cardiff as the place for the National Museum of Wales; the grant of a charter, raising the town to the rank of a city; and a royal visit in 1907, when its new city hall was opened, would naturally seem to the Records Committee of the Corporation worthy of treatment by an official historiographer. To counterbalance this modernity, the volume opens with a summary of the chief notices of Cardiff in the Arthurian romances, in one of which—'Geraint and Enid'—local topography is so accurately described as to suggest that its writer must have been well acquainted with the town and district. A chapter on royal visits to Cardiff includes several previously unpublished documents from the Philipps MSS. (thrice printed as "Phillipp's MSS.") now in the Cardiff Library, relating to Charles I.'s visit in 1645, and the manner in which the royalists of the county, incensed by Col. Gerard's exactions, insisted on having their grievances redressed before they supplied more troops or money. But apart from the interest of these documents, the chapter has been written in a perfunctory manner. It makes no reference to the fact that both William I. in 1081, and Henry II. in 1163, must have passed through Cardiff, as each of them is known to have marched to West Wales along the coast road. Henry IV., too, was in the district, if not indeed in Cardiff itself, in 1405, when he relieved Coity Castle, and probably also two years previously, when returning from Carmarthen to Gloucester; and likewise Cromwell (whose visit in 1648 is recorded) must have passed through on his way to Ireland in 1649.

Imbedded among some notes on the illustrations in previous volumes—notes which should never have been separated from the illustrations—are some interesting references to the association of William Herbert of St. Fagan's, near Cardiff, with

Sir Walter Raleigh in the Guiana expedition—"Cousin Herbert" as Raleigh called him in a letter printed in a previous volume. But, unfortunately, none of the supplementary material contained in this volume has been included in the index. Moreover, instead of one general index, extending to 362 pages, there should have been separate indexes of persons, places, and subjects respectively. The minutes of the Council meetings since 1835 and all equally modern matter might also have been indexed separately.

But despite the defects noticeable in the whole series of six volumes, especially its sad lack of chronological arrangement, Cardiff is to be heartily congratulated on the completion of a monumental work, executed on a generous scale, and worthy in every respect of the city's claim to be the capital of Wales.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Mary Wollstonecraft.* By Camilla Jebb. (Herbert & Daniel.)—Mary Wollstonecraft was one of those interesting women whose leading passion is for justice and whose strongest instinct is for personal independence. The type, unrecognized by masculine traditions, has existed probably in every period, although never in large numbers. Such women are, by the nature of the case, persons of nobility and of character, a passionate concern for justice being incompatible with selfishness as well as most of the meaner vices. United, as it was in Mary Wollstonecraft, with warm affections and remarkable powers of mind, it made her an outstanding figure: to her own period, half-dangerous, half-ridiculous; to ours, one of the pioneers of her century, the thinker who first directed certain vital ideas to the channels in which they still flow, the writer whose thoughts and feelings remain true for us, while almost every other author of her time "dates." Poetical or finely imaginative she was not, and her style lacks distinction, but the gifts of clear insight and plain statement keep her work still readable, as appears plainly enough from the extracts in Miss Jebb's selection.

Her life was like her character, and her character matched exactly the face of which Opie painted two portraits—one now in the National Gallery, and the other in the National Portrait Gallery: calm, strong, dignified, and tender, most unmistakably that of a genuine person. Eminently characteristic was her abduction of an insane sister from a husband whose conduct was, she believed, aggravating the disease; and her intervention was justified by the fact that the sister, being removed, recovered. That she regarded the ceremony as a comparatively unessential part of marriage is also characteristic: to her, forms and conventions were always nothing, the inner realities of feeling everything. To her, Imlay was as much her husband as any rite could have made him, and his desertion of her came near to driving her mad. A smaller woman might have become embittered, but there was no room for bitterness in her large heart. She loved her child, and earned her living and recovered; and by and by a fresh hope of settled happiness opened. Her married life with Godwin closed too quickly for a second disillusion.

Miss Jebb's little volume, with its excellent biographical introduction and its well-chosen extracts from the letters as well as the writings of Mary Wollstonecraft, gives in a brief compass a good idea of her remarkable personality.

Mr. L. G. CHIOZZA MONEY has reprinted an interesting, but inconsequent selection of articles in *Things that Matter* (Methuen), in which he adopts the bedside manner towards several of the problems that face democracy. But the complexity of the social problem forbids its treatment as an aggregation of petty problems. It demands broad, generic study. In 'Riches and Poverty' Mr. Money brought logic and precision to bear in proving his case. In the present work he attempts confusedly to prove twenty-eight cases, and analyzes trivialities. In one article the rise in prices is the consequence of trusts, in another of the squandering of natural resources. Statistics inevitably accompany Mr. Money in his search for truth, not always with happy results. The table on p. 72, for example ('Destinations of British Emigrants'), appears to have been compiled from memory, for it frequently diverges from the corresponding figures in the 'Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.'

The reasoning is seldom close and consecutive; Mr. Money sees nothing outrageous in drawing deductions from a comparison of the exports and wages of Germany and the United States, entirely overlooking the economic differences between those countries. The extraordinary inequality of the book is its greatest defect. The diversity of the subject-matter—which includes wages, aeroplanes, hobble-skirts, and bottles—leaves the impression of a quick succession of conjuring tricks.

*The History of the Bengali Language and Literature.* By Dinesh Chandra Sen. (Calcutta, published by the University.)—It is interesting to compare this stout volume of over 1,000 pages with the late R. C. Dutt's little handbook on the literature of Bengal. The latter dealt with Bengali letters from the beginnings up to 1895 as they were known to educated Bengalis who took an intelligent interest in the literature of their country. Mr. Sen's book only takes us as far as 1850, and omits such modern writers as the novelist Bankim Chandra Chatterji, the poet Navin Chandra Sen, and Mr. Dutt himself as a master of his native vernacular.

The size of the book is due to the fact that it represents many years of laborious investigation and research. It was preceded in 1896 by the same author's excellent vernacular work 'Vanga Bhāṣā o Sāhitya' ('Bengali Language and Literature'), which was published under the auspices of the 'Vangiya Sāhitya Parisat,' a society whose journal is probably better known in Berlin and Paris than in London, and contains excellent philological and historical articles on the Bengali language. As to the literature, Mr. Sen is a most painstaking, well-informed, and, withal, delightful guide. Bengali literature is essentially Hindu, charged with Sanskrit associations and allusiveness, and no one but a convinced Hindu could do justice to its qualities. Mr. Sen has brought to light many authors forgotten by their own countrymen, and deals with these and better-known writers in a spirit of genial and generous appreciation which makes his criticisms very agreeable reading, even to the European who may hitherto have been unaware of the imagination and eloquence hidden between the often dingy covers of books printed, in ever-growing numbers, in Bengal. Among the early Bengali poets, the most popular is Mukunda Ram, who lived in the sixteenth century. Some of his poetry has had the honour of being translated into English verse by Prof. Cowell, and many of his successors merely polished

and refined upon his themes. Cowell paid Mukunda Ram the compliment of comparing him to Crabbe, on account of his homely realism. Mr. Sen does full justice to the influence of English education on Bengali methods of thought and expression; and his appreciation of Dr. Carey as an innovator in Bengali style and the forerunner of some of the most original of Bengali authors is both generous and just. It is delightful to find that those masterpieces of homely humour, 'Allāler Gharer Dulāl' and 'Hutum Pechār Naksa,' owe their origin to the inspiration of a kindly and sympathetic Christian missionary.

We must not conclude without saying a word as to Mr. Sen's more purely philological inquiries. Here he is practically a pioneer, and has, in some respects, a more difficult task. The relations of Bengali to Sanskrit closely resemble those of French to Latin. It shares with French the power (not so freely used in other vernaculars) of borrowing what French grammarians call "noms d'origine savante" as well as "noms d'origine populaire." On the Sanskrit and Prakrit origins of Bengali speech Mr. Sen is a well-established authority. But Bengali is largely used by people whose ancestors spoke, in the South a Dravidian speech, and in the North-East of Bengal some form of the Bodo or Koch tongue, and Mr. Sen would, no doubt, be the first to admit that the influence of these on idiom still awaits adequate investigation. The phonology of Bengali, too, needs careful examination. The absence of wordstress makes itself seen clearly in loan-words taken from Hindi, and affects their orthography. There is still plenty of work to do, but Mr. Sen may justly congratulate himself on the fact that in middle age he has done more for the history of his national language and literature than any other writer of his own or, indeed, any time.

*Social Evolution and Political Theory.* By L. T. Hobhouse. (Columbia University Press; London, Frowde.)—Forty years ago Darwinism, dominant everywhere, was the last word in political science. We are wiser now, and we are going to leave last words to the last man. The apostles of Evolution were happy in possessing a standard of universal application and a key to all the problems of thought. But the aim of life cannot be extracted from a hypothesis which co-ordinates life's facts, and, discovering this, men turned in disappointment to the other extreme. The influence of Goethe had made Hegel familiar with the idea, and even the name of evolution; Hegel rejected it in favour of Emanation, or the explanation of the lower in terms of the higher; and T. H. Green followed him.

No such choice confronts us now. In 'Social Evolution and Political Theory' Prof. Hobhouse inquires how the State can realize the end which his social philosophy demands. Tracing the relation of social to biological evolution, he inquires what progress is, and how far it is possible. To summarize his answer to these questions would be to say badly what he has said well. Let it suffice that he takes a fuller development of faculties to be at least a vital part of the State's end. This is in essence moral, and apparently unconnected with, if not opposed to, the biological process. But the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest, adequate perhaps in biology, are inadequate to explain social life. Mutual aid, for instance, makes for the survival of a group by eliminating the struggle for existence within that group. On these lines Prof. Hobhouse argues that progress is social and progress is possible.

Of course, there is another aspect of the question. Prof. Hobhouse has made terms with Darwinism, but he is the spiritual descendant of T. H. Green. On the other side are the Eugenists, who inherit the Spencerian tradition shorn of its crudities. Grasping the fact that natural selection is selection for some end unspecified, they put rational selection in its place. To them progress is racial, not social, and environment is negligible, compared with breeding. But their conclusions go at present beyond their premises. Analogies from racehorses are totally insufficient. We do not know if we can produce by selective mating men of strong will and other desirable qualities. Our life is not merely an affair of brawn and sinew, and our values are not health-values, as in 'Erewhon,' where fever was a felony, and influenza an indictable offence. In measures for preventing the transmission of hereditary taints we can go a little way with the Eugenists; for the rest, the present reviewer agrees with Prof. Hobhouse in assuming no wholesale connexion between eugenic means and moral ends.

MR. ORME CLARKE'S book *The National Insurance Act, 1911* (Butterworth & Co.), contains a full introductory summary giving a general outline of the Health and Unemployment sections, followed by the Act itself fully annotated.

Regarding the maternity benefit, the author points out that the use of the word "confinement" in the section will lead to difficulty, as this word is not found in medical dictionaries, and is really a polite euphemism which has passed into current usage.

The unemployment provisions of the Act have special interest at this present time of labour unrest. Benefits are not to be paid to striking or locked-out workmen, but this provision does not apply to cases in which the lock-out is occasioned by the inability of the employer to carry on his business owing to strikes in other businesses. The Board of Trade may delegate the management of the unemployment benefits to the various trade unions under certain conditions, and the practical effect of this arrangement in the direction of extending or limiting the power of the trade unions will be a factor of immense importance in future struggles between capital and labour.

The Introduction by the Solicitor-General is disappointing. After remarking that "no one can express a well-founded opinion of the Act without devoting a quite inordinate amount of time and trouble to studying it—not less time and trouble, let us say, than a lady would spend in choosing a new dress or a man in selecting a new motor-car"—Sir John Simon explains why in his opinion both parts of the Act should come into force at the same time, and concludes by remarking that amendments of the Act are certain. With this remark we are entirely in accord.

*Franciscan Essays.* By Paul Sabatier and Others. (Aberdeen University Press.)—No one can lay down this charming collection of essays on St. Francis and kindred saints without being impelled to inquire concerning the relation of the ideals after which they strove to the modern aspect of religion. The world never tires of memoirs which have the instinct of power at the back of them, whether of Napoleon or of the son of Bernardoni: the one accomplished it by pomp, and the other by poverty. Each essay furnishes an attraction of its own; and it is worthy of note how M. Sabatier, with characteristic grace, defines the unorthodoxy of his hero as that of a pioneer on the road along which masses more

timid than himself continue to plod in orderly fashion behind. The main theme running throughout the collection is the vexed question of poverty, as initiated by St. Francis, but all too soon either neglected or formalized by his followers. On such a subject we are inclined to listen with greater respect when the essays are signed by members of the same order, who, in spite of glaring materialism, still have the grace to maintain the more ancient and, to many minds, the higher way. The descriptions of St. Clare and of Angela of Foligno are of genuine value, displaying far more than a mere relation of facts, and instinct with a profound knowledge of the lights and shades, heights and depths, struggles and victories, which characterized the romance of mysticism. One impression at least survives, namely, the enormous influence of woman over the life of man; and we owe no small debt of gratitude to those who, with great delicacy and refinement, have thus reminded us of the possibility of friendship in Christ on its highest plane. We earnestly recommend this little volume as a most useful study, warning our readers, however, against the danger of luxuriating in theory on the subject of sacrifice, which can alone be understood by its genuine disciples in any circumstances, and in any age.

STUDENTS, especially those who are reading for University honours, will welcome the *Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George the Third*, by Sir Thomas Erskine May, edited and continued to 1911 by Francis Holland, 3 vols. (Longmans & Co.). A new edition of this work has long been wanted, since, with all its faults, its Whiggishness, and complacent acceptance of current political formulas, it makes an admirable textbook. It may come badly out of a comparison with other works on much the same subject, such, for example, as Sir William Anson's 'Law and Custom of the Constitution'; but, though its thinking may be shallow, the thoughts are clearly conveyed. In editing the familiar pages Mr. Holland has confined himself to correcting some inaccuracies and adding a few foot-notes. Therein he has exercised a wise discretion, since even the substitution of adequate authorities for such antiquated writers as Adolphus, Roebuck, and Massey could hardly have been attempted without interfering with the body of the book. In the end a rewriting could not have been avoided, and such hybrid productions generally fail to satisfy.

Mr. Holland's continuation of Erskine May, embracing the years 1860-1911, is a good deal more copious than the original treatise. Two fairly slim volumes conduct the constitution through the trials of strength between George III. and the Whigs, the outwitting of Grey and Grenville by George IV., the Act of Reform, and the gradual transformation of Whiggism into Liberalism; but Mr. Holland's survey of the remaining period occupies a large tome of over 380 pages. He is evidently an author who likes plenty of elbow-room, and here and there the historian gives place to the essayist. Still, his chapters afford evidence of ample knowledge; they cover the whole field of self-government, and their conclusions are sagacious and moderate. Seldom has there been such an impartial historian: even in dealing with such a fiercely controverted measure as the Parliament Bill, he takes care that the positions of both sides are fairly set forth. In exposition, notably when he is expounding the meaning of the Commonwealth of Australia Act, he is conspicuously successful. We only regret the absence of a bibliography and the paucity of references to authorities.



## FREEMASONRY.

YOUR notice of the 'Histoire abrégée de la Franc-Maçonnerie,' by R. F. Gould, shows a want of information on its subject and on other things very rare in *Athenæum* reviews. Gould's 'History of Freemasonry,' though a respectable compilation enough, was not a world-stirring work; and the prominence that you have given to the French version of its abridgment is a little hard to account for at this time of day. Few learned members of the craft, for instance, would agree that the rhetorical remarks which your reviewer puts into the mouth of Mr. Gould about the Moors shedding the light of some torch or another upon Spain "from 712 to about 1250" can have any connexion with Freemasonry, which did not exist at that period. Count Goblet d'Alviella—whom your reviewer calls "D'Alviella"—puts the matter in a nutshell when he says:—

"Il n'est plus possible aujourd'hui de contester que la Franc-Maçonnerie, telle que nous la voyons fonctionner sous nos yeux, ne soit sortie des quatre Loges professionnelles qui s'unirent à Londres en 1717...."

In his concluding paragraph, again, your reviewer puts forward the statement that "the exclusion of women from the Mithraic mysteries preceded their downfall." It certainly did, and he might have added that it also preceded their rise to popular favour and their spread over the whole of the Roman Empire. Never at any time, from their introduction in Pompey's time until Diocletian and his colleagues proclaimed Mithras the protector of their reconstituted state, were women admitted to his mysteries. On the consequences of the innovation that he thus wrongly imagines, your reviewer founds an argument for the admission of women to Freemasonry. But he does not seem to be aware that the experiment has already been tried. From 1730 up to the Revolution, lodges where men and women sat side by side were founded in France, and these "lodges of adoption" were revived under Napoleon, and up to, at all events, a few years ago still lingered in Spain. Yet the experiment failed, and I never heard that "Masonic labours gained in breadth and significance of meaning" from its adoption.

G.E.K.K.H.

\* \* G.E.K.K.H. seems angry with me because in a short review I have not included certain things he thinks I should have done, and of which he concludes I am ignorant, including adoptive Masonry. I do not think him ignorant of the many cognate circumstances he might have introduced—for instance, the indecent order of the Mopses in France, on which a lecture was recently delivered to the learned members of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, "more to amuse than instruct" them.

If he fails to connect the development of art and learning in Spain with the incursions of the Moors in the eighth century, and the spread of those gifts throughout Europe when persecution drove their exponents out of Spain some five hundred years later, I can but express surprise and leave him to renew acquaintance with his forgotten history.

G.E.K.K.H. is evidently one of those Masons who are very learned on what I have called interesting non-essentials, and who ignore the verities enshrined in the rituals, symbols, and allegories. If, perchance, I should be so fortunate as to have called his attention to their existence, I can well forgive his scorn of my review.

Freemasonry is either a social and benevolent society dating, as he tells us, from 1717, when the four London lodges formed at the Apple Tree Tavern, Covent Garden, what is now the United Grand Lodge of England, or it is, as I believe, the lineal descendant of the mysteries, inheriting therefrom its archaic formulae, its wealth of spiritual significances veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols.

THE REVIEWER.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[Notice in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

Brown (William Adams), *The Christian Hope: a Study in the Doctrine of Immortality*, 2/6 net. Duckworth

A comprehensive view of the history of man's belief in personal immortality, and the validity of that belief. In the first half of the book the author sketches the growth and influence of the pagan, Jewish, early Christian, and modern conceptions, concluding with what he holds to be the true position, and an estimate of its religious significance. A selected bibliography adds considerably to the value of this useful book. It is one of the *Studies in Theology Series*.

Gray (G. B.), *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Isaiah*, Vol. I. Introduction and Commentary on I.-XXVII., 12/- net. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

This work on Isaiah, in 'The International Critical Commentary,' was to have been written by Dr. A. B. Davidson. After his death it was divided between Prof. Gray, who is solely responsible for the volume before us, and Dr. Peake, who is dealing with the remaining chapters in another. The Introduction to the whole work appears here, and has the general agreement of Dr. Peake, who will add his special comments on the later chapters in the second volume, which will include full Indexes to the entire work. Prof. Gray, who writes at once with abundant learning and caution, has made his translations the pivot of the commentary, sometimes sacrificing form and style "in order to make them as expressive as possible of what I understand the Hebrew text to mean, but also of the numerous uncertainties which appear to me at present to beset the text." He does not regard any existing theory of the metrical side of the book as final, and deals, of course, with the additions of later writers generally recognized by modern criticism. He expresses his special indebtedness to the commentary of Bernhard Duhn.

Halifax (Viscount), *Leo XIII. and Anglican Orders*, 12/6 net. Longmans

This historical survey, which is concerned with the controversy on the validity of Anglican orders, is a memorable and instructive contribution to the subject it deals with. It embodies a mass of documents and correspondence in the main previously unpublished, and connected for the purposes of exposition by allusions, notes, and remarks. Viscount Halifax has held himself modestly in the background, but his industry and research throw considerable light upon hitherto debatable and unverifiable topics.

Plummer (Alfred), *The Churches in Britain before A.D. 1000*, Vol. II., 5/- net. Robert Scott

The present volume completes the history of early British Christianity. It also contains an index to the whole work, and a full chronological table. In the Library of Historic Theology.

Taoist Teachings from the Book of Lieh Tzu, translated, with Introduction and Notes, by Lionel Giles, 2/- net. John Murray

A valuable addition to the Wisdom of the East Series. With Mr. Giles's previous selections from Lao Tzu and Chuang Tzu, it supplies the material for a complete impression of Taoism in its earlier and purer forms. In style the version is lively and concise, and the utility of the notes is not diminished by their unusual position in the midst of the text.

## Fine Art and Archaeology.

Lynam (Charles), *The Abbey of St. Mary, Croxden, Staffs*, 25/- net. Sprague

An excellent historic and architectural account of the important Cistercian house of Croxden. The extensive ruins have recently been carefully repaired, and much of the plan of both church and conventual buildings uncovered. It now almost vies in interest with some of the celebrated Yorkshire abbeys of the same order. Mr. Lynam has made good use of his powers both as an antiquary and an architect, and the result is a thorough and trustworthy monograph. The large ground plan, coloured according to four different periods, from late twelfth century to late fifteenth, is admirably executed. The book is profusely illustrated with 75 full-sized plates.

Rees (Rev. T. Mardy), *Welsh Painters, Engravers, Sculptors (1527-1811)*, Arranged Alphabetically, with Thirty Portraits. Carnarvon, Welsh Publishing Co.

This catalogue is heralded by a prefatory flourish, of which we cannot understand the meaning. We confess to ignorance of the "marvellous achievements of Welsh artists." It is unquestionable that the Welsh faculty for painting is inferior to the English, Scotch, and Irish, the national genius running into other moulds of artistic expression. Mr. Frank Brangwyn is the only modern Anglo-Welshman worth a long descriptive notice.

## Poetry and Drama.

Brett-Smith (H. F. Brett), *Poems of the North*, 2/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell; London, Unwin

We perceive in Mr. Brett-Smith's verse the output of a literary taste accustomed to critical rather than creative work. His expression has a curious pseudo-activity, the vigour of a dilettante, perishable before the breath of actuality. Though not consciously imitative, he may be said to reflect certain styles more than others. His best achievement lies, we think, in the Scandinavian songs, which abound in pleasant vignettes. It is as a pictorial artist rather than a thinker that he claims attention.

Childe (Wilfred Rowland), *The Little City*, 1/- net. Oxford, Blackwell; London, Simpkin

A second impression of some pleasing, if not very original verses of a mystical and medieval tendency.

Cousins (James H.), *Etain the Beloved, and Other Poems*, 3/6 net. Dublin, Maunsell

This volume contains a few short lyrics and a long poem based on an old Irish legend. Unlike most of the younger Irish poets, Mr. Cousins appears to have derived very little from Mr. Yeats; perhaps his work would have been more interesting had he derived more.

Davies (Oliver), *Songs at Random*, 2/6 net. Dent

We can trace no central purpose, inspiration, or strength in Mr. Davies's work. He goes through a number of varied and exciting experiences, but does not succeed in making them vital or plausible.

Historical Ballad Poetry of Ireland, arranged by M. J. Brown, 3/6 net. Educational Co. of Ireland

A ballad history of Ireland was a favourite project of Thomas Davis, whose own work is a large and valuable part of the volume in which his plan is carried out. Its contents, which are mostly of modern origin, are of unequal merit, and the notes might well have been more ample; but the picture of Irish history is vivid, and an indifferent ballad is often better than the dry bones of historical fact, especially in the case of schoolboys, for whom the book seems primarily meant.

MacDonell (Alice C.), *Songs of the Mountain and the Burn*, 2/- net. Ouseley

There is a quantity of excited and undisciplined verse in this volume. The author vociferates her lays and songs with sentimental aplomb, and has assimilated the more tiresome features of the "Celtic twilight." She indulges in vague apostrophe, catching none of the transparent, keen beauty which marks the old Irish folk-songs and a few of the modern poetic revivals.

Mansel (Sir Courtenay), *The Masque of King Charles VI. and Other Poems*, 2/6 net. Ouseley

Both in his Masque and miscellaneous verse the author adopts the Teutonic method of capital initials for substantives. This mannerism he carries out so consistently that an occasional lapse into normal lettering seems an oversight. Artificial emphasis is also maintained in the substance of the work. Rhetoric and inflated commonplace are trumpeted forth with steady iteration and vehemence through 128 pages.

O'Sullivan (Seumas), Poems, 3/6 net.

Dublin, Maunsell

The bulk of this volume is made up of poems published in the author's previous books. Taken as a whole, they are rather disappointing. Mr. O'Sullivan has some mastery over fine points of rhythm; but his thought and execution are monotonous, and the vague, melancholy emotions he endeavours to express have an appearance of artificiality. 'The Twilight People,' with its "long, low, whispering voice," "quiet grass," and "old dead dreams," gives the keynote to the book. A few translations from Henri de Regnier are admirably done.

Powell (G. H.), Burlesques and Parodies, 1/ net.

Cambridge, Heffer & Sons

As Mr. Lowes Dickinson observes in his prefatory note, many old Cambridge men will heartily welcome a reprint of Mr. Powell's delightful parodies. The longest and most elaborate is an article on the supposed discovery of 'The Pelopidæ Papers,' concerning Agamemnon, Clytemnestra, Electra, and Ægisthus. Archaeologists and textual critics are burlesqued with a delicate mercilessness that never overreaches itself.

Shakespeare (Tudor): Henry VIII.: edited by C. G. Dunlap, 1/ net.

Macmillan

The Introduction in this American edition is capable, giving quotations from Spedding's article concerning the existence of non-Shakespearean work ascribed to Fletcher in the play, and the reasons for such collaboration. The statement that the play is "obviously... a brilliant pageant" might have been supported by a reference to the unusual length of the stage directions and the hint in the Prologue that the play had been written up, and largely increased in bulk, since, as we have it at present, it can not be played "in two short hours." The notes and glossary are satisfactory so far as they go, but, as we have said of other members of this series, they might have been enlarged.

Stephens (James), The Hill of Vision, 3/6 net.

Dublin, Maunsell

For notice see p. 303.

#### Philosophy.

Boutroux (Émile), Science and Religion in Contemporary Philosophy, translated by Jonathan Nield, 5/ net.

Duckworth

A reissue in the Crown Library of a weighty and erudite study.

Frankland (F. W.), Thoughts on Ultimate Problems: being a Series of Short Studies on Theological and Metaphysical Subjects (chiefly on Specially Controverted Points), New Edition, 1/6 net.

Nutt

This edition is issued in paper covers, and its preface is written by Mr. W. T. Stead. The profound, but obscure speculations of the author upon the Hegelian Absolute have, we gather, influenced philosophers.

#### History and Biography.

Cambridge History of English Literature, edited by A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller: Vol. VIII. The Age of Dryden, 9/ net.

Cambridge Univ. Press

In addition to chapters on Dryden, The Restoration Drama, The Diarist and Letter-Writers, The Satirists, The Cambridge Platonists, and Locke, this volume contains special accounts of Early Quaker Literature, Legal Antiquarianism, Scientific Inquiry in the Seventeenth Century, Court Poets, and The Restoration Pulpit. There are 93 pages of Bibliography, and 28 of Index.

Jebb (Camilla), Mary Wollstonecraft, 2/6 net.

Herbert & Daniel

For notice see p. 307.

Morel (E. D.), Morocco in Diplomacy, 6/ net.

Smith & Elder

An acute résumé of a seven years' imbroglia which has more than once led the great nations to the very brink of war. Mr. Morel has had a task of the utmost difficulty, but he has unravelled the tangled skein of diplomatic activity with skill. He takes up the attitude of the anti-Grey school, that our thwarting of the legitimate desires for expansion of the German nation and faithlessness to the Act of Algeiras have been largely responsible for the perilous times the two nations have encountered.

Owen (Sidney J.), The Fall of the Mogul Empire, 7/6 net.

John Murray

A picturesque account of the "decline and fall" of the Mogul empire. It cannot claim completeness, and is inclined, in our opinion, to over-emphasize the importance of military operations. But the story is related with acuteness and sense of perspective. The characterization of the Emperor Aurangzeb is well done, a potentate who conformed admirably to the ideal of 'Il Principe.' The large coloured map should be helpful in tracing the campaigns and conquests.

Rosen (Erwin), In the Foreign Legion, 3/6 net.

Duckworth

A cheap reissue of an interesting book. In our review of it on March 12th, 1910, we commended it to the examination of our readers.

Russell (George W. E.), One Look Back, 10/6 net.

Wells Gardner

Mr. Russell here gives a sketch of his life from the beginnings to Harrow, Oxford, London, and work in politics, letters, and ecclesiastical circles. The volume is lightened by the agreeable humour which has made the author one of the accomplished gossips of the day, and presents the point of view, with which his many readers are familiar.

Williams (E. R.), Plain-Towns of Italy, 12/6 net.

Smith & Elder

Like its predecessor 'The Hill-Towns of Italy,' this volume is neither history, topography, nor guide-book, but something of all three. Within a narrow compass Mr. Williams has collected a great mass of information, ranging from art and letters to the inns of the country-side. The style of the book is clear and unpretentious, and the illustrations are well chosen.

#### Geography and Travel.

Cartwright (Capt.) and his Labrador Journal, edited by Charles Wendell Townsend, with an Introduction by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, 5/ net.

Williams & Norgate

For notice see p. 314.

#### Political Economy.

Keatinge (G.), Rural Economy in the Bombay Deccan, 4/6 net.

Longmans

A small portion of this survey has already appeared in *The Agricultural Journal of India*. As a whole, it is an expert analysis of the economic conditions prevailing in the Deccan, and contains a mass of statistical information which amply repays study. The author discusses land tenure, labour, capital, the organization of credit, stock, markets, profits, and the like, and is a convinced supporter of State aid to agriculture. This excellent little book is well furnished with glossary, index, tables, a map, and charts showing price fluctuation, variation of wages, and the like.

#### Education.

Moore (J. Howard), The Ethics of School Life, 3d.

Bell & Sons

For notice see p. 302.

Soldan (Frank Louis), The Century and the School, and Other Educational Essays, 5/6 net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

For notice see p. 302.

#### Philology.

Man in the Panther's Skin (The): a Romantic Epic by Shot'ha Rust'haveli, a Close Rendering from the Georgian attempted by Marjory Scott Wardrop, 10/

Royal Asiatic Society

The epic of the panther-clad man is to the Georgian people what Shakespeare is to us, Dante was to the Middle Ages, and 'Beowulf' to the Scandinavians. Its story, its language, and its mythology pierce to the core of the people's heart. We find this version for the New Series of the Oriental Translation Fund, though inclined occasionally to stumble along academic paths, just, vigorous, and sympathetic. It shows with excellent clearness the swiftness of action, the joy in movement, the varied imagery, the colour and beauty of this epic. The references and bibliographical notes are to the point.

Specimina Codicum Latinorum Vaticanorum, collegunt Franciscus Ehrle, S.J., et Paulus Liebaert, 6/ net.

Bonn, Marcus & Weber; Oxford, Parker

Facsimiles of the documents are printed in full-page, and abound in interesting material for the historian and the archaeologist. The evidence supplied as to dates and the expository matter seem to us meagre.

#### School-Books.

Hassall (Arthur), The Restoration and the Revolution, 1680-1715, 2/6

Rivingtons

Vol. VII. of Rivington's Text-Books of English History is a well-balanced little book, which, in view of its size, deals with an extraordinarily wide range of subjects. Armed with it, no intelligent student should find any difficulty in following up in greater detail the movements of the period, whether in politics, industry, or literature. The questions appended to each chapter are excellent.

Selected Poems for Required Reading in Secondary Schools, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Henry W. Boynton, 1/ net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

We cannot agree with the editor that 'The Ancient Mariner,' 'The Lays of Ancient Rome,'

'The Raven,' Lowell's 'The Vision of Sir Launfal,' 'Sohrab and Rustum,' 'The Courtship of Miles Standish,' and 'Snow-Bound' are fairly representative of the "poetry of the early and middle nineteenth century." They strike us as a somewhat freakish assortment, hardly typical of the authors or the period; otherwise this is a pleasant book. It is one of Macmillan's Pocket Classics.

Smith (Rev. James), Patriarchs and Prophets: Old Testament Stories in Modern English, 6d.

Macmillan

Embodies some of the most picturesque and familiar incidents of the Old Testament. Apart from the elimination of archaisms and insertion of modernisms of various kinds, the language used is that of the Revised Version.

Wyatt (A. J.) and Clay (Henry), English Literature of the Nineteenth Century, 2/

University Tutorial Press

An unpretentious and well-equipped book of unusual excellence. As a work of reference for students of literature it will be indispensable. The criticisms are condensed with a minimum of loss to the author criticized, and are distinguished by relevant and impartial treatment. In many cases quotations from established and even imaginative critics are supplied. Altogether, the volume is a piece of sound and sympathetic scholarship. It is one of the University Tutorial Series.

#### Science.

Bateson (W.), Biological Fact and the Structure of Society, 1/ net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

The Herbert Spencer Lecture delivered at the Examination Schools on Wednesday, February 28th. Admitting that our data are too scanty to support the schemes of advanced eugenisists, and holding that legislative interference has still a very narrow scope, the author makes out a strong case for the social importance of biology. With his modest and well-reasoned conclusions we are in general agreement, but we think he is too ready to connect the end of the State with a healthy life without examining their precise relation.

Brauns (Dr. Reinhard), The Mineral Kingdom, Parts XVII., XVIII., XIX., and XX., translated, with Additions, by L. J. Spencer, 2/ net each

Esslingen, Schreiber;

London, Williams & Norgate

Four parts of a work we have frequently noticed. They contain ninety-one plates, the majority of which are coloured, and nearly three hundred text-figures. Various mineralogical specimens are subjected to minute analysis.

Burnet (Dr. Étienne), Microbes and Toxins, translated by Dr. Broquet and Dr. W. M. Scott, 5/

Heinemann

This volume has been included in the Bibliothèque de Philosophie Scientifique. Metchnikoff, in the Introduction, refers to the important place now occupied by micro-biology, and points out that, if Pasteur could now revisit the scene of his activities, he would scarcely believe that such rapid progress in new ideas was possible. The book summarizes present-day knowledge with regard to microbes and toxins, and also deals with the important subject of immunity. We note an excellent glossary, which will be of great help to the reader. The illustrations are numerous and well chosen.

Fauna of British India (The), including Ceylon and Burma. Coleoptera, General Introduction, and Cicindeliidae and Pausiidae, by W. W. Fowler, 20/

Taylor & Francis

A new volume in the series published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. There are numerous illustrations, many of which are original, and a glossary of technical terms.

Mark (Leonard Portal), Acromegaly, a Personal Experience, 7/6 net.

Baillière & Tindall

Disclaiming any intention of writing a scientific treatise, the author has set down his own experience as a doctor, observing in himself the symptoms of this rare and little-known complaint. There are a number of diagrams, and some notes by eminent specialists.

Morse (Harry W.), Storage Batteries: the Chemistry and Physics of the Lead Accumulator, 6/6 net.

New York, Macmillan Co.

A treatise on modern power-plants, accumulators, and power-operation, based on a course of lectures delivered at Harvard University. The problem of storage cells is preceded by an inquiry into the theory of galvanic cells. Detail as to storage-battery engineering is omitted. The book is well classified, the material being neatly correlated and intelligibly arranged. It is a complex study, and fortunately well stored with illustrative diagrams.



Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections: 2067, Report on an Investigation of the Geological Structure of the Alps, by Bailey Willis; 2068, Notes on Birds observed during a Brief Visit to the Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea in 1911, by A. C. Bent; 2069, Three New Plants from Alberta, and 2070, A New Leather Flower from Illinois, by Paul C. Standley; 2072, New Mammals from Canada, Alaska, and Kamchatka, by N. Hollister; 2073, Descriptions of Twelve New Species and Sub-species of Mammals from Panama, by E. A. Goldman.

Washington, Smithsonian Inst.

Taylor (Duncan), *The Composition of Matter and the Evolution of Mind: Immortality a Scientific Certainty*, 3/6 Walter Scott

The author claims that his book is not a philosophic speculation, nor a theory, but "a brief statement of fundamental facts corroborated by every development of science." Certainly we find an abundance of fact, fundamental and otherwise, and a good deal of dogma, but the course of the argument is obscured by an aphoristic style and the free use of polysyllables.

#### Juvenile Literature.

Wyss (C. von), *Gardens in their Seasons*.

A. & C. Black

The little folk who are tempted from the gay pictures to the attractive letterpress which describes them will meet here one of those born gardeners of the seeds of knowledge, who become as children themselves to open out to the little ones a glimpse of the poetry of earth.

#### Fiction.

Bancroft (Lady), *The Shadow of Neeme*, 6/

John Murray

For notice see p. 304.

Bedford (H. Louisa), *Maid in Many Moods*, 6/

Stanley Paul

This novel, dealing with the love-affairs of no fewer than eight people, supplies enough love-scenes and marriage ceremonies to satisfy the most exacting reader in that respect. The author's chief difficulty is to avoid sameness, and this she does with some skill. It is all pretty and conventional, somewhat improbable, but not uninteresting.

Bennett (Arnold), *The Matador of the Five Towns, and Other Stories*, 6/ Methuen

For notice see p. 303.

Broughton (Rhoda), *Between Two Stools*, 6/

Stanley Paul

The characters are too puppet-like to retain our interest; the mildness of the wife bullied by her invalid husband annoys us, and the small daughter strikes us as an unpleasant child. That the wife should be freed of her husband on the very day that her patient lover, in a fit of absent-minded generosity, proposes to somebody else, is a piece of melodrama unworthy of the author, and the book comes to a rather morbid conclusion.

Chambers (Robert W.), *The Adventures of a Modest Man*, 6/

This is really a collection of short stories, which are told in a light, fantastic fashion, but rather spoilt by the author's attempt to connect them.

Deans (F. Harris), *Business Rivals*, 6/

Herbert & Daniel

The author writes quite humorously when he is presenting the conversation and adventures of two gaul-birds; but his other characters are unattractive, and his attempted facetiousness at their expense is too heavy-handed to be amusing. There is a colour-frontispiece by Mr. Will Owen.

Gallon (Tom), *Memory Corner*, 6/ John Long

An attractive story of two elderly maiden ladies and a pretty adopted daughter, into whose quiet lives bursts, with the suddenness of a summer storm, a great musical genius, a man without principle and without balance, but with a wonderful power of fascination. His incalculable self-assurance, his wild theories and schemes, his sonorous phraseology, are all portrayed with humour, while the meteoric career of the youthful prodigy he has fostered adds to the impression of the general instability of genius.

Graham (R. B. Cunninghame), *Charity*, 6/

Duckworth

For notice see p. 303.

Hammond (Frances), *The Fly in the Ointment*, 6/

Chapman & Hall

A rather pathetic story of a pretty girl who is slightly deformed. The unscrupulous woman who will inherit the heroine's money, should she

die without issue, forms the ingenious plan of making the latter's lover kiss her with the girl herself as witness. In real life this would probably not prove the insurmountable barrier that it does inflict, for the lover, who is really a good fellow, would doubtless get a better chance to explain.

"Mark Time," *A Derelict Empire*, 6/ Blackwood

Describes an imaginary condition of affairs in India consequent on its evacuation by the British, and proceeds to relate the exploits of a handful of Englishmen, who, placing themselves at the head of the native army, succeed, after a successful campaign, in obtaining control of the Empire. Sensationalism is for the most part avoided, while the author's ingenuity in creating military and political situations is only equalled by that of the hero in disposing of them.

Mitford (Bertram), *The River of Unrest*, 6/

Ward & Lock

The frontispiece, a girl rescuing a bather from the clutches of an enormous octopus, gives promise of an exciting story, and the expectant reader will not be disappointed in the plot, which unfolds itself on the shores of the Indian Ocean.

Moore (F. Frankfort), *The Red Man's Secret: a Romance of the Stage Prairie*, 6/ Hutchinson

The Red Man is a chief of the sort that adorns the music-halls or musical comedy, and is associated with incessant burlesque, quips about advertisements and the modern press, &c. He keeps a medicine man who turns out to be an Irishman, and finds an old love in a maid who is Irish, but poses as French. An English duke and two modern American girls and a Chicago millionaire great in Hog are also in the cast. The author has made some good jokes and some indifferent ones, but, even if we warmly appreciated the "stage prairie," over 300 pages of its humours on end might seem too much of a good thing. A little seriousness would be a useful foil for the incessant jesting.

Patriarche (Valance), *Rory of Willow Beach*, 3/6

The plot of this story, the scene of which is laid in a Canadian village, is only rivalled in obscurity by the practical jokes of the hero, who gives the title to the book.

Powell (F. Inglis), *The Snake*, 6/ John Lane

A gruesome story of India. A young girl comes under the influence of a sorcerer who "has power over evil spirits," and for purposes of revenge he wills that her spirit shall at times enter a snake, while she remains to outward observers in a trance. In this state she murders many people, including her father and mother. Finally, she and her sorcerer are both killed.

Vernon (N.), *Aliens near Kin*, 6/ Mills & Boon

The descriptions of Austrian and Hungarian scenery relieve an otherwise dull book.

Vivian (E. Charles), *Passion-Fruit*, 6/

Heinemann

A beautiful woman is the power which brings forth the passion-fruit of disillusion and despair. She also has a price to pay, and her pluck in paying it compels our sympathy. The story throughout is well written and interesting, and the contrast between the monotonous yet peaceful life in East Anglia and the passion-laden, jasmine-scented atmosphere of the East is skilfully brought out.

Weeks (A. R. and R. K.), *The Tragic Prince*, 6/

Melrose

Excitement and romance are to be found here in superabundance. The authors have contrived to provide a readable story out of sanguinary ingredients, and the book is a phantasmagoria of sensation and intrigue, presented in so cunning a manner as to be always dramatic and not always improbable. The plot is woven round a conspiracy and revolution in the capital of a small European principality.

#### General Literature.

Bensusan (S. L.), *Father William*, 5/ net.

Arnold

Father William is an aged and garrulous shepherd who holds forth, in East Anglian dialect, on a great variety of subjects, from parochial affairs to the pressing problems of the day. Rural life and character are depicted pleasantly enough, but with a minuteness that becomes, perhaps, a little tedious. The sketches were originally printed in a morning

newspaper. The illustrations consist of some good local photographs.

Cowl (Prof. R. P.), *An Anthology of Imaginative Prose*, 3/6 net. Herbert & Daniel

For notice see p. 306.

Fiske (Prof. Willard), *Chess Tales and Chess Miscellanies*, 6/ net. Longmans

The author was an American, born in 1831, who died at Frankfort-a-Main in 1904. From 1857 to 1860 he was co-editor of *The American Chess Monthly*. He worked as attaché to U.S. Legations, and on the staff of one or two papers, till he was made Professor of North-European Languages at Cornell University. There are several attractive portraits of him included. With much that is silly, the volume includes some pleasant and curious reading, particularly concerning Italian and Oriental chess. But even the best parts are scrappy, and one notices omissions. Thus there is a mode of chess—played in the Shan country—in which the sixteen pieces are set four-square, diagonally to one another, which is not mentioned here; and the Prussian chess village Ströbeck—barely alluded to—would have afforded a good many amusing pages. Buckle appears only once, and then only as a name in a list. There are a goodly number of problems, with solutions, at the end of the volume.

Money (L. G. Chiozza), *Things that Matter*, 5/ net. For notice see p. 307. Methuen

Tous les Chefs-d'Œuvre de la Littérature Française: Ronsard, Poèmes; and Voltaire, Romans Choisis, 1/ net each. Dent

Two more additions to the companion series of Everyman, which is at present engaged in the reissuing of French masterpieces.

White Gods (The).

Werner Laurie.

This quasi-Oriental *tour de force* has as its text one of the most hackneyed quatrains in FitzGerald's 'Omar Khayyam.' The anonymous author throughout, in semi-mystical, semi-allegorical language, unbosoms himself or herself of a confession of some nameless sin that he or she has committed. The only sins that we can discover are those of style.

Wilde (G.), *A Primer of Natal Astrology for Beginners*, Third Edition, 1/3

Halifax, Rexo Publishing Co.

A handbook defining the formulae of the pseudo-scientific cult of astrology. They cannot be interesting to anybody seriously engaged in astronomical research. Astrology has a venerable antiquity, but in the hands of its present exponents has fallen into merited disrepute. Exception is taken in a letter accompanying the volume to our review of 'Chaldean Astrology,' and what is akin to personal allusion directed at us in a piece of doggerel beginning tunelessly thus: "To the dolt and gaping fool, astrology is but rot." Such comments betray the quality of mind engaged in the exposition of the subject.

#### Pamphlets.

Adam (Adela Marion), *The Need for a Course of Study in Classical and Later Literature Combined, a Paper read before the Cambridge Classical Society*, 6d. net.

Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes

An excellent pamphlet, which might have been even more constructive and suggestive, if it had not advanced its wise propositions in so tentative and deprecating a spirit. The writer remarks on the foundation of the John Passmore Edwards Scholarship at Oxford, established through the energy of Churton Collins, and her curriculum is a more extensive application of the theory which took shape in that concrete form. She would combine foreign as well as English literature with the classical, grouping men of letters inspired by kindred tendencies wherever possible.

Good Citizen Catechism for All Children (A), by "Silver Cockle," 1d. Clowes

For notice see p. 302.

Robins (Elizabeth), *Under his Roof*, 6d. net. International Women Writers' Soc.

A trenchant exposition of how the "protected" woman may be in more danger under her own roof than the Suffragette during a raid on the House of Commons. It would probably have been more widely read as a "middle" article in one of the weekly Suffrage organs.

## FOREIGN.

*Fine Art and Archaeology.*

Allgemeines Lexikon der Bildenden Künstler, von der Antike bis zur Gegenwart, begründet von Ulrich Thieme und Felix Becker, herausgegeben von Ulrich Thieme: Sechster Band, Carlini-Cioci Leipzig, Seemann

This valuable and exhaustive work has now reached its sixth volume—following on the fifth in little more than six months. It is intended henceforward to publish a volume every half-year, and so to finish the whole undertaking within eight or nine years. The present number contains some 330 British and American entries, of which the most important is Chantry. The painstaking compilers have thought it worth while to mention that the Chantry Fund—the sculptor's best claim to be remembered—was left in the first instance to his wife. For the convenience of strangers the more familiar "Tate Gallery" might have been appended to the official designation of the London National Gallery of British Art. In French art the two most considerable figures are Cézanne and Chardin, of whom—especially of the latter—clear and full accounts are given within a small space. The articles on Cellini and Cimabue are the most lengthy and elaborate in the volume, and the full list of authorities appended to each—an excellent feature which runs through the whole book—should be very useful. Yet it is not so much for well-known names like these that the curious reader will search these pages. The most interesting of the entries to us are those on Eastern artists—for the most part here Chinese, and largely known through English accounts of them; and those on Greek vase-painters. The work is well abreast of present research, and includes even the most inconsiderable artists and craftsmen of the least productive times and regions.

Peintres Futuristes Italiens, Exposition du lundi 5 au samedi 24 février, 1912.

Paris, Bernheim-Jeune

These anathemas of Futurism, hurled from Italy on the artistic world, give expression to theories which in practice would destroy by fire or flood the contents of our galleries and museums, in order the more completely to liberate from the influence of the past artists inspired by the spectacle of contemporary civilization.

*History and Biography.*

Haussonville (Comte d'), Femmes d'Autrefois—Hommes d'Aujourd'hui, 5fr. Paris, Perrin

Few modern French authors write with such vividness and charm in the realm of biography as M. d'Haussonville. We notice in particular two fascinating studies on Madame de Maintenon in the first part of the book; but in the second part, where the author writes on De Vogüé, Schérer, and Prévost-Paradol, the personal touch comes in to enliven the narrative. Particularly admirable is the academic discourse on Schérer, his predecessor at the Académie des Sciences Politiques et Morales.

*Sociology.*

Bourgin (Georges et Hubert), Le Socialisme français de 1789-1848. Paris, Hachette

This little handbook does not profess to be a history, but it is a very useful compendium of the main documents relative to the social movements consequent on the French Revolution. The choice of material is excellent, and we only regret that writers so suggestive have not seen fit to give a wider treatment of the period. The book is enriched by excellent bibliographical notes.

*Science.*

Klinkerfues (Dr. W.), Theoretische Astronomie: Neubearbeitung von Prof. Dr. H. Buchholz, dritte verbesserte und vermehrte Ausgabe, mit 67 in den Text gedruckten Figuren, 50m. Brunswick, Vieweg & Sohn

A second edition of Prof. Buchholz's recast of Klinkerfues's important work. It has been enlarged and corrected in conformity with the knowledge acquired since 1899, when it was first published; and Prof. Buchholz introduces it by an explanation of his present view of Gylden's theory of the orbit, which had formerly been adopted with too little qualification, and by a critical survey of the new methods employed by Messrs. W. Gibbs, P. Harzer, and A. Leuschner for the calculation of orbits.

## FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

## MARCH

*Theology.*

- 18 A Flower for Each Day in the Year, culled from Many Writers as a Bouquet for Our Lady, by Mary Talbot, 2/ net. Sands  
18 Thoughts for Daily Living, by Robert Collyer. Lindsey Press  
18 Byways of Belief, by the Rev. Conrad Noel, 5/ net. Palmer  
25 St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, Vol. II. (Chaps. VI.-XI.), by the Rev. W. H. Griffith Thomas, D.D., Devotional Commentary Series, 2/ R.T.S.  
28 The Epistles of St. Paul: the Authorized Version amended by the Adoption of such of the Alterations made in the Revised Version as are Necessary for correcting Material Mistranslations, or making clear the Meaning of the Inspired Writer. Smith & Elder  
29 The Pilgrim's Guide to Lourdes, and Places en route, by Rev. G. H. Cobb, 1/ net. Sands  
29 Abbot Wallingford: an Examination of the Relations of St. Albans with Cardinal Morton, by the Right Rev. Abbot Gasquet, 2/ net. Sands

*Fine Art and Archaeology.*

- MARCH 25 Art and the Commonwealth, by William Archer, 6d. net, 9d. net. Watts

## MARCH

*Poetry and Drama.*

- 29 Poems of Adoration, by Michael Field, 5/ net. Sands  
APRIL 1 Mrs. Browning and her Poetry, by Kathleen E. Royds, 10d. Harrap  
1 Scott and his Poetry, by A. E. Morgan, 10d. Harrap

## MARCH

*History and Biography.*

- 21 Memories of a Spectator, by J. S. Fletcher, 7/6 net. Eveleigh Nash  
21 Hugo (Victor): the Man and his Character, by A. F. Davidson, 15/ net. Eveleigh Nash  
21 South London, by Walter Besant, Cheap Issue. Chatto & Windus  
27 The Mirror of Oxford: a Catholic History of Oxford, by the Rev. C. Dawson, S.J., 5/ net. Sands  
28 Goethe: the Man and his Character, by Joseph McCabe, 15/ net. Eveleigh Nash  
28 Royal Tunbridge Wells, by Lewis Melville, 10/6 net. Eveleigh Nash  
28 The Married Life of Anne of Austria, by Martha Walker Freer, 12/ net. Eveleigh Nash  
APRIL 11 My Memoirs, by Madame Steinheil, 10/3 net. Eveleigh Nash

## MARCH

*Geography and Travel.*

- 19 Oxford Mountaineering Essays, edited by Arnold Lunn, 5/ net. Edward Arnold  
21 China as It Really Is, by John Armstrong, 2/ net. Eveleigh Nash

## MARCH

*Education.*

- 20 Education, Areopagitica, and The Commonwealth, by John Milton, with Early Biographies of Milton, edited with Introduction, Notes, &c., by L. E. Lockwood, 2/6 Harrap  
25 Studies in German Words and their Uses, by F. E. Hastings, 2/6 Harrap  
1 Character Training, a Graded Series of Lessons in Ethics, by Emma Lyman Cabot, revised and edited for English Schools by Edward Eyles, 3/6 net. Harrap

*Anthropology.*

## MARCH

- 25 Practical Anthropology, by Thomas E. Smurthwaite, 2/6 net, 3/6 net. Watts

## MARCH

*Philology.*

- 26 M. Manilli Astronomicum II., recensuit et enarravit A. E. Housman, 4/6 net. Grant Richards

## MARCH

*School-Books.*

- 25 Latin Word Formation for Secondary Schools, by Paul R. Jenks, 1/6 Harrap  
APRIL 1 A Treasury of Prose and Poetry, for Learning by Heart, in Six Graded Parts, compiled by Amy Barter: Parts I. to V., 5d., 6d.; Part VI., 6d., 8d. Harrap  
1 Barons and Kings (1216-1488), by Estelle Ross, 1/6; Prize Edition, 2/6 net. Harrap

## MARCH

*Science.*

- 18 Student's Handbook of Stratigraphical Geology, by A. J. Jukes-Browne, Second Edition, 12/ net. Stanford  
20 The Mechanics of Building Construction, by Henry Adams, 6/ net. Longmans  
21 Dairying, by Prof. Sheldon. Cassell  
25 The Kingdom of Man, by Sir Ray Lankester, New Edition, 6d., 1/ net. Watts

*Juvenile Literature.*

## MARCH

- 20 The Life and Teaching of Jesus: Daily Gospel Readings for Young Children, arranged by Edith E. Read Mumford, 1/6 net. Longmans

*Fiction.*

## MARCH

- 18 Thieves, by Aix, 6/ Palmer  
19 The House on the Mall, by Edgar Jepson, 6/ Hutchinson  
19 The Knightly Years, by W. M. Ardash, 6/ John Lane  
19 Kate of Kate Hall, by Ellen Thornycroft Fowler, 6d. Hutchinson  
20 The Thornbush near the Door, by Sophie Cole, 6/ Mills & Boon  
20 Her Sacrifice, by Arthur Applin, 6/ Ward & Lock  
21 Innocence in the Wilderness, by Theodosia Lloyd, 6/ Chatto & Windus  
21 The Night Land, by W. Hope Hodgson, 6/ Eveleigh Nash  
21 The Kiss of Chance, by Ronald Dunster, 6/ Eveleigh Nash  
21 The Radium Terrors, by Albert Dorington, 2/ net. Eveleigh Nash  
22 Within the Maze, by Mrs. Henry Wood, Cheap Edition, 6d. Macmillan  
26 Love Covers All, by Jean A. Owen, Leisure Hour Library, 6d. R.T.S.  
26 Through the Postern Gate: a Romance of Seven Days, by Mrs. Barclay, 6/ Putnam  
26 The Marriage Portion, by H. A. Mitchell Keays, 6/ Grant Richards  
27 The Prelude to Adventure, by Hugh Walpole, 6/ Mills & Boon  
27 A Faery Land Forlorn, by Mrs. H. H. Penrose, Alston Rivers  
27 The Court of the Angels, by Justus M. Forman, 6/ Ward & Lock  
28 The Penitent, by René Bazin, 6/ Eveleigh Nash  
28 The Black Hand, being the Adventures of Craig Kennedy, Scientific Investigator, by Arthur B. Reeve, 2/ net. Eveleigh Nash  
28 The Black Spider, by Carlton Dawe, New Edition, 1/ Eveleigh Nash  
30 The Garden of Adam, by Alf. Brunton Aitken, 2/ net. John Ouseley  
30 The Uncreated Man, by Austin Fryers, 6/ John Ouseley  
30 The Woman Decides, by "Nomad," 6/ John Ouseley

*General Literature.*

## MARCH

- 18 Party Whips, by a Tory (Ian D. Colvin), 1/ net. Palmer  
19 Marvels of the Universe, Part XII., 7d. net. Hutchinson  
21 Shelley's Prose Works, 2 vols., New Edition. St. Martin's Library. Chatto & Windus  
21 The Child of the Dawn, by Arthur C. Benson, 7/6 net. Smith & Elder  
21 Psychic Reminiscences, by Mary Davies, 2/6 net. Eveleigh Nash  
21 Health Culture for Busy Men. Cassell  
25 Treasures of Lucretius, by Henry S. Salt, 1/ net. Watts  
26 Problems of Men, Mind, and Morals, by E. Belfort Bax, 6/ net. Grant Richards

*Pamphlets.*

## MARCH

- 25 The Invention of a New Religion, by B. H. Chamberlain, 3d. net. Watts  
25 Natural Ethics, by Dr. C. W. Saleeby, 2d. Watts

## NEXT MONTH'S MAGAZINES.

## MARCH

- 25 Chambers's Journal will contain: 'The Wizard of Modern Invention: Thomas Alva Edison,' by his secretary, Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft; 'If I were a Millionaire,' by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch; 'As the Chinese See Us,' by the Rev. E. J. Hardy; 'The American Secret Service,' by Mr. Day Allen Willey; 'State Insurance in Germany,' by Mr. Richard Thirsk; 'Titles of Honour,' by Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore; 'The Romance of Tobacco,' by Lieut.-Col. P. R. Bairnsfather; and 'The French Workman,' by Mr. R. Seppings-Laws.



## Literary Gossip.

WE notice with satisfaction in *The Cambridge Review* the proposal to confer the Cambridge Doctorate of Letters on Mr. James Bass Mullinger, the admirable historian of the University. The recognition due to his labours was emphasized in our own columns some while since.

ON Thursday the members were announced of a Royal Commission which is to inquire into methods of appointment and promotion in the Civil Service. Recently we had occasion to point out the omission of an important subject in examinations for the Service; and other reforms are desirable which the Commissioners should be able to approach with an open mind, as they represent varieties of opinion and experience. The idea of a Royal Commission as a means of settlement was recently recognized as an insult to practical men, but, owing to the inclusion of two women and some other thinkers, practical as well as academic, the present body may, we hope, surpass its predecessors in utility.

A LAMBETH DEGREE is now somewhat of a rarity. The D.D. conferred by the Archbishop of Canterbury upon the Ven. Arthur E. Moule, lately Archdeacon in Mid-China, will be generally applauded. He was made B.D. by a previous Archbishop, and his commentaries and translations in Chinese are a notable part of his devoted work in the foreign field.

FIFTY-THREE autograph letters addressed by White of Selborne to his niece Mary White have just been presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, as well as a letter written by Hogarth towards the end of his life, in which he gives his reasons for painting the little picture of 'The Bench.' This picture has been lately given to the Museum.

MR. G. F. HILL will read a paper on 'Some Palestine Cults in the Græco-Roman Age' at the next meeting of the British Academy, to be held at the rooms of the Royal Society, Burlington House, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 5 o'clock.

DEAN GREGORY, who lived to the great age of 92, left behind him a short autobiography, which he wrote during 1902 and 1903. It covers the whole of his long life, and there are many curious reminiscences in it of the days before the Reform Bill. It is being prepared for publication by Archdeacon Hutton.

THE latest of the London County Council memorials is the tablet of blue encaustic ware affixed on Monday last to No. 88, Paradise Street, Rotherhithe, the residence of Thomas Henry Huxley for some months in 1841.

THOSE who are familiar with the details of Scott's life will be pleased to learn that a tablet is about to be placed in Contin Church, near Strathpeffer, to the memory of Sir Walter's friend and amanuensis,

Willie Laidlaw. Laidlaw was born in Yarrow in 1780, and in the church there he has already a memorial tablet. After Scott's death he went north as factor to Sir Charles Ross, of Balnagown, and on his own death, in 1845, was buried in Contin churchyard.

IN his third Hibbert Lecture on Tuesday, the 12th inst., Dr. Hope Moulton referred to the note in *The Athenæum* commenting on the first lecture of the series, and seemed to take exception to the statement that Philo's six Powers were the originals from whom the Persian Amshaspands were copied. This was not put forward as our own suggestion, but as that of Darmesteter, as can be seen by reference to the note itself in our issue of the 2nd inst. (p. 257). The idea present in the mind of the writer of that note was not that Philo invented his "Powers" *de novo*, but that both he and the author of the late portion of the Avestic literature in which the Amshaspands first formally appear borrowed the notion from some third source. One is not sure that Dr. Moulton much helped his case by saying that at least one of the Amshaspands was known in Strabo's day. It does not seem at all certain that the god "Omanos," of whom, Strabo says in his fifteenth book, a wooden statue was carried in procession, and who is described in the eleventh book as having a common altar with another god called Anadatos, can be identified with Vohu Mano, who seems to be the Amshaspand Dr. Moulton referred to. It is unlikely that the priests of such deities could have known anything of the image-hating Zoroaster. But if this difficulty could be got over, Dr. Moulton would still have to explain what became of the Amshaspand conception between the time of Zoroaster, which he is now inclined to put at from 1000 to 800 B.C., and that of Strabo.

THE ZIONIST CENTRAL OFFICE, Berlin, will very shortly issue through Messrs. W. Speaight & Sons a pamphlet on 'The Zionist Movement: its Aims and Achievements.' The pamphlet, which has been written by Mr. Israel Cohen, Secretary of the English Department of the Zionist Central Office, will be an authoritative account of the history and activity of the Jewish nationalist movement from the earliest times to the present day.

A MEETING of Secondary Teachers will be held at the University of London, South Kensington, next Saturday, at 3 P.M. The Rev. Edward Lyttelton will be in the chair, and will be supported by Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland. The following resolution will be proposed by the Dean of Lincoln (Dr. T. C. Fry), seconded by Mr. J. F. P. Rawlinson (Cambridge University), and supported by Miss Lees (Assistant Mistresses' Association) and Mr. A. A. Somerville (Assistant Masters' Association):—

"That this meeting desires to express its appreciation of the favourable consideration shown by the Board of Education to the question of starting a National Pension

Scheme for Secondary Teachers; and earnestly hopes that the joint efforts of the Board and of Secondary Teachers towards this end may be completely successful."

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & Co. will publish on the 28th inst. 'The Epistles of St. Paul: the Authorized Version amended by the Adoption of such of the Alterations made in the Revised Version as are Necessary for correcting Material Mistranslations, or making clear the Meaning of the Inspired Writer.' The text on the title-page will best convey the purpose with which the book has been composed: "And they read in the book, in the law of God, distinctly; and they gave the sense, so that they understood the reading."

A NEW NOVEL by Mr. E. H. Lacon Watson, 'The Family Living,' as its title suggests, deals to some extent with clerical life. Mr. Murray will be the publisher.

Another novel from the same house will be 'The Visioning,' by Miss Susan Glaspell, a story of some well-to-do and clever people and the development of their somewhat restricted views and circumstances.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co., AND MR. PHILIP LEE WARNER, publisher to the Medici Society, hope to bring out in April 'The Revival of Printing: a Bibliographical Catalogue of the Works issued by the Chief Modern English Presses.' The book is edited by Mr. Robert Steele, and contains a series of plates showing the various founts employed. It has been prepared for the use of the student of modern printing, who heretofore has been unable to command any work of ready reference dealing with such publications. The volume will be issued in three different styles.

The same publishers also hope to issue during the same month 'A Lyttel Booke of Nonsense,' which consists of a series of quaint and curious woodcuts, few of which are less than 400 years old, accompanied by modern humorous rhymes. The cuts have been selected, and the rhymes written, by Mr. Randall Davies.

MR. WILLIAM MOIR BRYCE of Edinburgh has written a 'History of the Old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh,' to which Dr. Hay Fleming has added a chapter on 'The Subscribing of the National Covenant.' The writer has availed himself of the recent discovery of the early portion of Wariston's Diary, whereby it is shown that the National Covenant was not signed in 1638 amongst the tombs in the churchyard, but within the church itself. This is unfortunate for some picturesque accounts and pictures. There are chapters on the Conventual Grey Friars and the Edinburgh Greyfriars of Observance, on the Covenanting prison, and on eminent ministers, with a plan of the Grey Friary yards. The volume, which has twenty-three full-page illustrations, is to be issued by Messrs. Green & Sons.

## SCIENCE

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Capt. Cartwright and his Labrador Journal*, edited by C. W. Townsend (Williams & Norgate), is an abridged reprint of a large work in three quarto volumes which appeared as long ago as 1792, and has now become scarce. The editor—whose previous books on Labrador are well known—has done good service in popularizing a journal which delighted Coleridge and Southey, but, we fear, would be too bulky in its original form for the average reader of to-day. Dr. W. T. Grenfell, who contributes two pages of introduction—appropriately written at the trading post of Cartwright, where the diarist planted his settlement of Caribou Castle—speaks of the 'Journal' as "a concise illustration of the enterprise, pluck, perseverance, self-reliance, and stoicism of the old English stock." The editor's biographical notice of the three remarkable brothers—George, John, and Edmund, the eldest of whom was the diarist—still further exemplifies the truth of this remark.

Capt. Cartwright was a military officer who retired from service in 1770, and immediately went out as a settler to Labrador. Here, first in partnership and then alone, he established stations for fishing and the trade in furs, and resided upon the coast on and off—with one interval of more than two years—to the end of 1786. He was in the strict sense a pioneer, for the coast had only just been surveyed for the first time by the famous Capt. Cook. The contemporary map reproduced by the editor, presumably from the original work, might, we think, have been modernized with advantage. Altogether Capt. Cartwright made six voyages to Labrador, spending seven winters of his "sixteen years' residence" on its ice-bound shores. He showed great tact in his dealings with the Eskimos, then reputed the worst kind of savages; he calls them "the best-tempered people I ever met with, and most docile." Five of them he took to England in 1772 on his return from his first voyage; unfortunately, four died of small-pox after several months' stay.

The chief charm of his 'Journal' lies in his faithful description of the wild life around him. He was an accurate observer of the birds and beasts which he trapped and shot; and his notes on the habits of the beaver are worthy of Gilbert White at his best. Finding a statement in Buffon that beavers have a scaly tail because they eat fish, he wonders that "Monsieur Buffon had not one for the same reason," adding that beavers eat neither fish nor other animal food. He often mentions the great auk, which he calls a "penguin," and foretells its extinction owing to the depredations of fishermen upon Funk Island, to which even then it was principally confined. He once followed a trapped wolverine, which went six miles on three legs through deep snow with the trap in its mouth, and then flew at him as he came up; the weight of the trap was eight pounds, while that of the animal itself was only twenty-six.

Such stories from Cartwright excite no suspicion; he is too honest and matter-of-fact to exaggerate, and the philosophy with which he contemplates his apparent ruin after years of exile is worthy of all praise. His spirited "poetical epistle" on Labrador is wisely preserved by Dr. Townsend; it is a wonderful production for a

man who, by his own confession, read nothing but a newspaper for years.

The work of the editor has been admirably done. He has supplied a few useful notes and a valuable glossary. There are some good illustrations—principally modern photographs of the localities described.

*A History of the Birds of Colorado*, by William Lutley Sclater (Witherby), was undertaken at the instance of the late General W. J. Palmer, a keen naturalist, who provided much of the material for it in the Aiken collection, which he presented to the Museum of Colorado College. It will undoubtedly supply a want, for the only other complete work on the subject is now out of print and very scarce.

The unique physical features of Colorado lend themselves to a more varied bird fauna than might at first be expected. The list comprises 392 birds, of which 225 have been known to breed within the State. The vertical distribution of these has been worked out with care, and is of special interest; in this connexion it must be remembered that the average elevation of Colorado is as much as 6,800 ft. The three different levels for the purpose of such analysis resolve themselves into (1) the plains, (2) the foothills and the mountain parks from about 6,000 ft. to 8,000 ft., (3) the mountains from about 8,000 ft. to timber-line at 11,500 ft. Three birds, including the interesting white-tailed ptarmigan, nest even beyond this altitude. Aquatic and marine species are well represented on the lakes and rivers. Mr. Sclater says that the Canada goose holds its own, and when persecuted will resort to trees, and sometimes appropriate nests of herons. It is curious to read of wholesale destruction of heronries by hailstorms. Among many characteristic species we may note the white-headed jay, nesting high in the mountains long before the snow is off the ground; the well-known cowbird, "gregarious, polyandrous, and parasitic"; and the uncommon cañon-wren (there are seven kinds of wren in the State), which hardily goes its way amid mighty and numerous birds of prey.

The illustrations, while not entirely adequate, are good of their kind. As the number of them is not large, they might with advantage have been confined to breeding sites and haunts. For the novice a very convenient key, based on external characters, is supplied; for the expert, a scientific diagnosis.

*Physico-Chemical Tables: Vol. II. Physical and Analytical Chemistry*, by John Castell-Evans (Charles Griffin), is for the use of analysts, physicists, chemical manufacturers, and scientific chemists. The physicists, however, will miss tables of constants which would be of special use to them. So far as an examination without actual study of each page is concerned, we can find very little reference to optical constants. A table of refractive indices was given in vol. i.; but it might have been well to deal with molecular refractive powers and refraction equivalents; and surely the specific rotatory powers of various crystalline and organic bodies would have been very acceptable, at least to physicists. The subject of magneto-optics does not appear in the Index, nor can we discover it by reference to the text of either volume. In the next edition the Index might be a little amplified, for we have occasionally found in the text matter to which no reference is made in it. On the other hand, we can find no mention of electric conductivities or of

dielectric constants, tables of which are surely expected by the physicist.

The tables relating to heat, are, however, extremely full. We note as an excellent feature the short mathematical and physical prefaces with which the various subjects are introduced immediately before their tables of constants; but here we would suggest an improvement for the benefit of the reader. It would save a good deal of time in the turning over of back pages if the various algebraic symbols employed in these prefatory notes were explicitly defined whenever they are used in connexion with the separate tables of constants. It happens occasionally that several pages have to be referred to for the origin of some symbol. We do not, of course, go to the length of advocating such repetition as we find in old mathematical treatises (e.g., primitive editions of Newton's 'Principia'), in which a figure, however simple, on one page is reproduced on the next; but the reader is grateful for whatever saves time. Many of these theoretical introductions to the various tables will be of great use to the student.

The two volumes taken together will be a boon to English workers, and in some ways have an advantage over similar tables in foreign languages.

## SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 7.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Sir William Crookes read a paper 'On the Devitrification of Silica Glass.'

A transparent tube of silica glass with a bulb blown at one end was exhausted to a high vacuum. It was heated in an electric resistance furnace in such a manner that the bulb was exposed to the greatest heat, while the lower part of the tube was comparatively cool. After being kept at a temperature of 1300° C. for 20 hours the bulb and upper part of the tube had devitrified, becoming white and translucent like frosted glass. The tube was resealed, exhausted, and exposed to 1300° for 11 hours. On cooling, the point of the tube was broken under mercury, and from the amount that entered it was ascertained that 7.79 per cent of the tube's capacity had leaked through the devitrified silica.

To ascertain if air would leak through at ordinary temperature, a facsimile of tube and bulb was made in glass, and the two tubes were simultaneously exhausted to the highest point, sealed off at the same time, and kept together in the balance case. Weighings were taken at hourly intervals. In 18 hours the weight of the glass tube did not alter, but the silica tube increased 0.048 grain. In a few days both tubes were opened under mercury. The glass tube and bulb filled completely, the silica tube and bulb only partially, and on measuring the mercury that entered it was found that air to the amount of 48.58 per cent had leaked in.

A micro-photograph of the devitrified surface of the silica bulb shows it to be superficially cracked all over into the appearance of cells, some of which have a decided hexagonal outline.

A few years ago a similar effect was observed on a clear silica dish in which a solution of about 100 mgrms. of pure radium bromide had been evaporated down on the water-bath. Under the microscope the appearance was very similar to the surface of the devitrified silica bulb just described.

Sir William Crookes also read a paper on 'The Volatility of Metals of the Platinum Group,' in the course of which he said:—

"For the last two years I have been using an electric furnace, and some facts which came under my notice on the occasion of a breakdown of the heating arrangement led me to suspect that platinum was not so entirely fixed at temperatures well below its melting-point as has been universally accepted by chemists and physicists."

"After a certain time the platinum ribbon coil gets thinner and melts at the weakest part, and the furnace becomes useless until a new porcelain tube and platinum ribbon coil are supplied. During the two years I have had the furnace in use this breakdown has happened three times. The porcelain tube was found to be coated with a fine dust of beautifully formed crystals of brilliant metallic lustre, which on analysis proved to be platinum. It therefore seemed of interest



to subject a platinum crucible to a temperature approaching that to which the platinum resistance coil had been exposed. A crucible was heated to 1300° C. in the electric furnace for 30 hours, when the loss of weight amounted to 0.245 per cent. Palladium, treated in the same way, lost 0.745 per cent in 30 hours.

In May, 1908, I suggested the great advantages of using crucibles of pure iridium instead of platinum in laboratory work. An iridium crucible is hard as steel: it may be heated for hours over a smoky Bunsen burner without injury. It will stand hours of boiling in aqua regia without appreciable attack; lead and zinc can be melted in it and boiled at a full red heat; likewise nickel, copper, gold, and iron can be melted in an iridium crucible, and poured out without injury.

Accordingly, I commenced experiments to see if I could detect loss of weight in iridium at 1300°, a temperature at which I had found platinum to be slightly volatile. An iridium crucible was found to have lost over 7 per cent in weight after 22 hours at 1300°, and at greater heat loss of weight for equal periods of time was proportional to temperature.

After this severe treatment the crucible, which had taken on a crystalline appearance over the whole surface when the series commenced, began to show disintegration along its edges, and pieces began to crumble when touched with the forceps.

I next tried rhodium, a metal intermediate in fusibility between platinum and iridium, and similar to iridium in its resistance to chemical agents which attack platinum. The loss in 30 hours was 0.13 per cent, not far from that of platinum.

Ruthenium does not lend itself to such experiments as the foregoing owing to the formation of a volatile oxide, and similar experiments at 1300° showed a loss in 8 hours of 25 per cent. Experiments were now made at 900° by heating the metals in a flame of a good Méker burner. Platinum and rhodium after heating for 20 hours showed no loss of weight. Palladium in 10 hours lost 0.0919; iridium in 20 hours lost 0.091 per cent.

The mode of occurrence of the beautiful crystals of platinum is against the supposition that they are a product of the decomposition of an oxide, for they deposit on a part of the apparatus that is at a slightly lower temperature than the bulk of the metal, and it is inconceivable that platinum should unite with oxygen to form a volatile oxide at one definite temperature, and part with this oxygen and come down in metallic crystals at a little lower temperature.

I devised an experiment to see if iridium would volatilize at a high temperature in a vacuum. A fused silica tube had a bulb blown on the end. In the bulb was put 27.619 grains of clean iridium; the other end of the silica tube was drawn out for connecting with the pump and sealing. It was exhausted to a high vacuum and heated to near redness along its whole length till all moisture and occluded gases had been removed; it was then sealed off, and placed in the furnace in such a position that the iridium would be at the point of greatest heat. The bulb was kept at a temperature of 1300° for 30 hours. On examining the silica tube when cold it was seen that the long-continued high temperature had caused the bulb and the upper part of the tube to devitrify and become white and translucent, and that it had an irregular black deposit on the lower part, which proved to be metallic iridium.

Prof. W. M. Hicks read a paper on 'A Critical Study of Spectral Series: the Principal and Sharp Sequences and the Atomic Volume Term,' which was a sequel to a paper on the same subject published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. ccx. (1910).

Prof. W. E. Dalby read a paper on 'An Optical Load-Extension Indicator, together with some Diagrams obtained Therewith.' The paper describes a new instrument by means of which automatic records of load-extension diagrams can be obtained with precision, the records being free from errors due to inertia, pencil-friction, and any strains caused by the yielding of the testing machine in which the specimen is being tested. The specimen to be tested is placed in series with a weigh-bar, so that the load is applied equally to both weigh-bar and specimen.

The proportions of the specimen are so arranged that the load on the weigh-bar never exceeds, or even approaches, the elastic limit of the material of which it is made, whilst the load on the specimen may increase to the breaking-load.

A small light mirror mounted on an axis is connected with the weigh-bar so that it tilts proportionately to the extension of the weigh-bar, and is therefore proportionate to the load on the weigh-bar, and measures the load acting on the specimen. A second mirror whose axis is at right

angles to the first is connected mechanically to the specimen, so that, as the specimen extends, the mirror receives the angular motion in proportion to the extension between assigned gauge points.

A beam of light from a source within the instrument is directed upon the first mirror and reflected from it to the second mirror, from which it is again reflected and focussed on a ground-glass screen, which can be replaced when desired by a photographic plate.

There is no connexion between the instrument and any part of the framework of the machine, the former being attached to the weigh-bar only.

To take a diagram, all that is necessary is to place the instrument in position and on the weigh-bar, apply a load to the specimen by any suitable means, and the diagram is obtained automatically.

Mr. R. Whiddington read a paper on 'The Transmission of Cathode Rays through Matter,' and also one on 'The Velocity of the Secondary Cathode Particles ejected by the Characteristic Röntgen Rays.'

Mr. E. E. Fournier d'Albe read a paper 'On the Potential Effect in Selenium.' A new type of selenium bridge (or 'selenium cell') was constructed by coating a plate of unglazed porcelain of high insulating power with graphite, and dividing the surface into two conducting portions by cutting, with a diamond, a to-and-fro line through the graphite. The plate was then coated with selenium and sensitized. The bridges so constructed showed no polarization, and were well adapted to the study of the 'potential effect,' or the change of resistance with the voltage applied.

ASIATIC.—March 12.—Lord Reay, President, in the chair.—Mr. Grant Brown of the Indian Civil Service read a paper on 'The Use of the Roman Character for Oriental Languages.' He began by defining transliteration and distinguishing it from phonetic writing, while pointing out that some kind of phonetic script was used for all transliteration, however much the spoken sound might appear to be ignored. The transliterator had, first, to decide what sounds were represented by the characters in the text, and then to embody them in a phonetic script. There was no reason why the same phonetic script should not be used for all language, special symbols being added when necessary. The author then suggested the qualifications necessary or desirable for such a script, and showed that the only system in use which possessed them all was that of the International Phonetic Association, of which Mr. Daniel Jones, Lecturer in Phonetics at London University College, was Secretary. The system was already widely used in Europe for educational purposes, especially in teaching phonetics. He urged that a training in phonetics was essential for Indian civilians if they were to follow scientific methods in learning the Indian languages, and to go to India well equipped for learning to speak, not only the principal language of their province, but also any other language which might be needed for their work. He showed that the script would be useful to ethnologists for recording new languages, to natives who had no written language or an unsatisfactory script, and for many other purposes. He ended by quoting an article in *The Edinburgh Review* of 1848, which said that the preparation of a manual supplying a well-considered phonetic alphabet, and illustrating its use by means of texts in important languages, was a matter of pressing urgency if the unwritten languages of the earth were to be effectually recorded before they perished. A discussion followed, in which the Rev. J. Knowles, the Rev. Dr. Weitbrecht, Miss Ridding, Dr. Pollen, Mr. J. Dyer Ball, and Mr. D. Jones took part.

LINNEAN.—March 7.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. C. Calder, Mr. T. A. Dymes, Mr. T. M. Fitch, Miss C. E. Larter, Miss M. Samuel, and Mr. D. G. Stead were elected Fellows. Mr. C. D. Sherborn was declared an Associate.

Prof. Percy Groom read a paper entitled 'Note on the Internodes of Calamites,' in which he contended that the nodes corresponded to a cycle of growth during the vegetative season, and supported his views by measurements supplied by Dr. F. J. Lewis. A discussion followed, the under-mentioned speakers taking part: Prof. F. W. Oliver, Dr. Marie Stopes, Mr. C. Reid, and the President; the author replied.

Miss E. M. Phillips exhibited a portfolio of water-colour drawings, and explained that they were made during a recent visit to Barbados, between November, 1908, and May, 1911. 'I had been greatly struck by the profusion and brilliance of the flora of the island, and

having tried to make a collection of dried specimens, which proved most disappointing, I was led to begin the paintings by a desire to have some permanent record of what I saw. The list of 104 plants is far from being exhaustive, but contains, perhaps, the majority of the more prominent ones. I am not a botanist, but have endeavoured to delineate as faithfully as possible the form and structure of the various species, and have also tried to reproduce something of the intensity of colouring which seemed to me so remarkable. I may, perhaps, be allowed to make a special mention of the number of flamboyant trees, *Poinciana regia*, which, with their abundance of bright scarlet blossoms, form so striking a feature of the landscape in the months of May, June, and July.' A list of most of the botanical names, supplied by Mr. John Bovell, of the Agricultural Department, Barbados, was also shown. The exhibitor reminded those present that some of the colours, especially the mauves and blues, are not seen to advantage in artificial light.

The Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing read his paper 'Historic Doubts about Vauntomponia,' in which he pointed out that the number of *The Natural History Review* for July, 1858, was received by the British Museum at the date stamped as '16 JY 58,' thereby proving its priority over Vauntomponia. Dr. W. T. Calman, the General Secretary, and Prof. A. Dendy joined in the subsequent discussion.

Dr. O. Stapf showed some living specimens of Cactoid Euphorbias from South Africa, and commented on the salient features of the group.

ZOOLOGICAL.—March 5.—Sir John Rose Bradford, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas exhibited the skulls of a German wild boar from Baden and of a Hungarian wild boar from Kolozsvár, the latter recently presented to the British Museum by Fräulein Sarolta von Wertheimstein. The difference in size between these was so great that Mr. Thomas considered that the Hungarian boar should be separated as a distinct species, which he proposed to call *Sus attila*. He also stated that the North and South Spanish wild boars were, on the other hand, so much smaller in different degrees than the German animal as each to deserve subspecific distinction from the latter.

Mr. H. L. Hawkins read a paper, communicated by Dr. H. Woodward, on 'The Classification, Morphology, and Evolution of the Echinoida Holcypoida,' illustrated with lantern-slides. The classification of the Mesozoic Gnathostomatous Irregular Echinoida was revised, with diagnoses of the families, sub-families, and genera, and a new genus and sub-genus were introduced. The anatomy of the test was described for the Holcypoida, and compared with that of other orders. The origin of the Irregular Echinoida was discussed, and the lines of evolution that they followed were indicated and summarized in a genealogical table.

Mr. H. G. Plimmer read a paper 'On the Blood-Parasites found in the Zoological Gardens during the Four Years 1908-11,' illustrating his remarks with a large number of lantern-slides. The paper contained the results of examination of the blood of 6,430 animals, in about 7 per cent of which parasites were found. Many of these parasites were described for the first time, and in other cases the hosts were newly recorded.

Prof. G. O. Sars presented a memoir entitled 'Zoological Results of the Third Tanganyika Expedition, conducted by Dr. W. A. Cunningham, 1904-6: Report on some Larval and Young Stages of Prawns from Lake Tanganyika.' Four forms were dealt with in this paper, two of which represented very early larval stages, and apparently belonged to two quite different kinds of prawns; but owing to the difficulty of deciding with any certainty the species or even the genera to which they were referable, they were not named, although a detailed description was given and their probable origin suggested. The remaining two forms represented a larva in the last stage and a very young prawn in the first post-larval stage, and both were referred to a definite species.

Dr. Robert Broom communicated a paper 'On the Structure of the Internal Ear, and the Relation of the Basal-cranial Nerves, in Dicynodon, and on the Homology of the Mammalian Auditory Ossicles,' the first part of which contained an account, the first on record, of the bony labyrinth enclosing the internal ear and the nerve foramina in relation thereto, in the skull of the extinct reptile Dicynodon. The author had obtained a cast of the internal ear of a specimen in which the matrix was hardened by epidote and the bone mainly calcareous. By dissolving away the calcareous matter replacing the bone, he had satisfactorily traced the structure of the ear. The author stated that the vestibule was very

remarkably elongated, and that there was no trace of a cochlea. The semicircular canals were of the normal reptilian type. The homologies of the auditory ossicles were discussed, and it was shown that the bone which Dr. Brown had formerly regarded as the tympanic was really the stapes. In the light of his new observations, the author stated that he was now prepared to accept the view that the incus is the homologue of the reptilian quadrate, the malleus the articular, and the tympanic the angular.

**SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.**—March 13. —Mr. F. Legge in the chair.—Mr. E. J. Pitcher read a paper on 'Weight-Standards of Palestine' in relation to a number of small weights recently discovered in the Holy Land. These weights are not inscribed with the familiar word "shekel," and they are not on the shekel standard, but they are divided into three classes: the *neseph*, having a mean weight of about 156 grains; the *payam*, of about 115 grains; and the *beka*, of about 97 grains. The *neseph* is obviously the fiftieth part of the Babylonian mina of 7,800 grains, and this would tend to demonstrate that the ancient Hebrews divided their mina into fiftieths, instead of the sixty parts which formed the Babylonian division. The *payam* is two-thirds of the Persian silver stater of 173 grains, and the *beka* is two-thirds of the Egyptian *kedet* of 146 grains. The discovery of these three standards is not at all surprising in a land subjected alternately to the influence of Babylonians, Persians, and Egyptians; but the reason for such a proportion as two-thirds of the Persian stater and two-thirds of the Egyptian *kedet* is far from obvious. It should be remembered, however, that in the time of Nehemiah a poll tax of one-third of a shekel was imposed upon the Jews instead of the previous levy of half a shekel, and it is not improbable that the same principle was carried into the other standards. The Hebrew or Phœnician shekel was really a double stater, and weighed about 220 grains. It should, therefore, be compared with double staters in the other systems, and this is what was done by Josephus in comparing it with the Attic standard. Consequently, a Babylonian Jew in paying his poll tax would give a third of a double stater on the Persian standard, while an Egyptian Jew would give a third of a double *kedet*, each one thus contributing in the currency to which he was accustomed, instead of weighing by the shekel standard, which was, for political reasons, probably in abeyance at the time.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MOS.** Bibliographical, 5.—'English Printers' and Publishers' Devices, 1597-1640,' Mr. R. B. McKerrow.  
—Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'Georgian Town and Country Houses,' Mr. B. Fletcher.  
—Institute of British Architects, 8.—'The Architecture of the French Renaissance,' Mr. W. H. Ward.  
—Society of Arts, 8.—'Materials and Methods of Decorative Painting,' Lecture I, Mr. N. Heston. (Cantor Lecture.)  
**TUES.** Royal Institution, 8.—'Ancient Britain,' Lecture II, Dr. T. R. Holmes.  
—British Museum, 4.30.—'Early Byzantine Churches,' Mr. B. Fletcher.  
—Statistical, 8.—'The Financial Systems of Germany,' Mr. P. Ashley.  
—Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Main Drainage of Glasgow,' 'The Construction of the Glasgow Main-Drainage Works,' and 'Glasgow Main Drainage: the Mechanical Equipment of the Western Works and of the Kinning Park Pumping Station.'  
—Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'The Study of Primitive Music,' Dr. C. A. Myers.  
—Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'British Columbia and her Imperial Outlook,' Mr. F. B. Vrooman.  
—Zoological, 8.30.—'Observations on Aconitina from Singapore, with a Brief Discussion on the Classification of the Family Nephthylidae,' Mr. E. W. Shann; 'A List of Moths of the Family Pyralidae collected by Felix B. Pratt and Charles B. Pratt in Dutch New Guinea in 1909-10, with Descriptions of New Species,' Mr. G. H. Krombein; 'Some Early Fossil Cirripedes of the Genus *Scalpellum*,' Mr. T. H. Withers.  
**WED.** Meteorological, 7.30.—'The Connection between Hydrographical and Meteorological Phenomena,' Prof. O. Peterson.  
—British Numismatic, 8.  
—Entomological, 8.  
—Folk-lore, 8.—'The Folk-lore of the Middle Isia Japura Watersheds,' Capt. Whitford.  
—Society of Arts, 8.—'The Work of the Marine Biological Association,' Mr. F. M. Duncan.  
**THURS.** Royal Institution, 8.—'Seasonal Dimorphism in Butterflies,' Dr. F. A. Dixey.  
—Royal, 4.30.—'On the Self-Induction of Electric Currents in a Thin Annular Ring,' Lord Rayleigh; 'The After-Luminescence of Electric Discharge in Hydrogen observed by Herz,' Hon. R. J. Strutt; 'On the Changes in the Dimensions of a Steel Wire when Twisted, and on the Pressure of Distortional Waves in Ropes,' Prof. J. H. Poynting; 'The Crystal Constants and Orthobaric Densities of Xenon,' Messrs. H. S. Patterson, K. S. Cripps, and R. Whitham-Gray; and other papers.  
—British Archaeological Association, 8.—'Some Phases of Indian Architecture, with Special Reference to Ancient Indian Tiles,' Mr. E. Vredenburgh.  
—Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Causes preventing the More General Use of Electricity for Domestic Purposes.'  
—Linnean, 8.—'The Orthoptera-Phasmidae of the Seychelles,' Dr. Isaac Bellier and Mr. C. Ferrière; 'Living Specimens of Phasmids,' Prof. A. Dendy; and other papers.  
—Chemical, 8.30.—'Iso-ceric Acid,' Messrs. A. K. Macbeth and A. W. Newlands.  
—Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.  
**FRI.** Royal Institution, 9.—'The North Sea and its Fisheries,' Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson.  
**SAT.** Royal Institution, 9.—'Molecular Physics,' Lecture V., Sir J. J. Thomson.  
—Irish Literary, 8.—'The Irish "Paradise Lost,"' Miss Eleanor Hull.

#### NORSEMEN AT THE SOUTH POLE.

THE success of Capt. Roald Amundsen in reaching the South Pole on December 14th last will surprise no one who remembers his skill and daring in bringing his little ship *Gjøa* through the North-West Passage in 1903-6. Some Englishmen may perhaps have been tempted to look on his present venture with mixed feelings, since Capt. Scott was already in the field in 1910. In making his head-quarters in the Bay of Whales in 78° 20' S. lat. he was availing himself of the discoveries made by recent British expeditions; indeed, all previous discoveries in this quarter have been, we are glad to say, the result of British enterprise.

By placing his base in the Bay of Whales, Capt. Amundsen began his march from a point about a degree further south than Capt. Scott's head-quarters on Ross Island. It was too hastily assumed in England that Amundsen would ascend to the Polar plateau by Shackleton's route up to the Beardmore Glacier. Very wisely he decided on an independent route; and he has been rewarded by a discovery which is of even more importance than his attainment of the Pole—viz., the determination of the southern limit of the Great Ice Barrier in about 86° S. lat. and 163° W. long. From his cable it would appear that this is a conjectural estimate, for he left the Barrier in lat. 85°; but from this point he could plainly descry that the Victoria Land range of mountains became merged in another range from the north-east—probably from Edward VII. Land.

On October 20, with five men, four sledges, and fifty-two dogs, he pushed due south over the Barrier surface, picking up without difficulty three depots laid down in the autumn, the furthest of which was in 82° S. On November 9th they sighted the high range of Victoria Land in the south-west; and on the 18th, in lat. 85°, they left the Barrier-edge in order to ascend this range at a new point. By wonderful climbing they reached the height of 10,600 ft. in four days, which seems to indicate that the new Axel Heiberg Glacier must be easier of ascent than the Beardmore Glacier, which took Shackleton's party twenty-three days. Here the Norsemen were imprisoned in their tent for four days by a blizzard, and sacrificed some of their dogs, retaining only eighteen for the final march. Their climbing was not yet over, for the plateau descended gradually southwards to 8,000 ft. at the foot of the Devil's Glacier, which they now had to ascend. This glacier was more dangerous than the former; but on December 6th they reached the central plateau in 87° 40' at 10,750 ft., which was the (corrected) height of Shackleton's last marches over the same plateau. From 88° 25', reached on December 9th, the plateau sloped slightly downwards; but Amundsen estimates that the Pole, which he reached on December 14th, is at a height of 10,000 ft. During his three days at the Pole, and indeed throughout his homeward march, he was favoured with good weather, and a most careful series of observations was taken. He returned the whole distance from the Pole to his base—875 miles—in thirty-nine days, which gives an average of more than twenty-two miles a day. This is a high speed, including, as it did, the descent of 10,000 ft. and two mighty glaciers; but as the party were well provided with food, they would cover great distances over the Barrier surface. We congratulate the Norsemen on a feat which could only have been achieved by a combination of splendid endurance and excellent organization.

#### Science Gossip.

M. HENRI POINCARÉ has lately examined the hypothesis of *quanta* recently raised by Prof. Planck. This supposes that every radiating body contains a great number of small resonators, which like those of Hertz create Hertzian waves in the ether, the cause of vibration and the consequent radiation being generally the heating of the body in question. Prof. Planck's theory is that these tiny resonators only acquire or lose energy by abrupt jumps, and that therefore the provision of energy which each contains must always be a multiple of a constant quantity which he calls a *quantum*. As M. Poincaré points out, this theory has much to recommend it, because we have lately come to think that electricity is not infinitely divisible, but consists of electrons having all the same charge, and otherwise resembling one another. The same idea has lately entered the field of magnetism, where, as readers of *The Athenæum* know, the magneton, or atom of magnetism, has now become a familiar conception. Yet M. Poincaré is not inclined to accept Prof. Planck's hypothesis as proved, and suggests several difficulties that he finds in thus considering that there are in existence real atoms of energy. He points out that the first person who witnessed a shock between two bodies probably thought that he was beholding a discontinuous phenomenon, whereas we now know that he was really assisting at a very rapid, but still continuous change of velocity.

It is curious to notice, however, how this idea of discontinuity or atomism is gaining ground. Sir Joseph Thomson, at his lecture on 'Molecular Physics' at the Royal Institution on the 9th inst., threw out the suggestion that in a ray of light we are really dealing with the continuous transmission of energy from one of a series of points to the others. But this is not very far from a corpuscular instead of an undulatory theory of light.

It was proposed at International Geographical Congresses several years ago to make a map of the whole world of one-millionth actual linear size, or, in other words, on the scale of sixteen miles to the inch, to be published in sheets. It appears that this work is now being performed by international co-operation, and that the War Office has lately produced a sheet of South Africa.

UNDER the rigorous climatic conditions prevailing in Antarctic regions it is not an easy matter for an explorer to determine accurately his latitude, so as to be certain that he has reached the actual Pole. The necessary observation consists in measuring the altitude of the sun, which at the South Pole in the middle of December would be only 23° above the horizon. The sun would, of course, remain at nearly the same altitude throughout his apparent diurnal round of the heavens, and would be repeatedly observed. An error of five or six miles might easily be made, and this uncertainty (which in no way detracts from the merits of the achievement) would remain in the resulting latitude of the final station. But it cannot be too strongly emphasized that a mere journey to the Pole—however much it may appeal to the popular imagination—is in itself of little scientific interest or value unless it includes the means and opportunity of making scientific observations of the surrounding conditions, both geographical and meteorological, as has evidently been accomplished by Capt. Amundsen, to whose achievement we refer in the preceding column.



Mlle. EDMÉE CHANDON has been appointed Assistant Astronomer to the Paris Observatory. For many years past a number of women have been employed at the Paris Observatory as temporary assistants. Mlle. Chandon is, however, the first of her sex in France to receive a permanent appointment of this nature.

A CORRESPONDENT from Leeds writes:—

"Amateur astronomers in or near large towns labour under many disadvantages by reason of the more or less smoky atmosphere which usually prevails. During the past fortnight, however, there has been a decided improvement, due to the stoppage, owing to the Coal War, of smoke-producing concerns. This has meant the opening of the night sky to a degree to which the city stargazer is practically a stranger in his native land.

"I experienced a remarkably transparent atmosphere a few evenings ago. Sirius was then nearing the meridian, and burned with a brilliancy which I had never before observed from this district. Fresh beauties were added to dazzling Vega in the north-north-east, whilst the brightness and play of colour of Arcturus in the east-north-east were a revelation. One more Pleiad, at least, could be seen with the naked eye, and neighbouring Mars glowed with quite unaccustomed lustre. Later that evening a large leaden-hued object shone over the west horizon like a lamp on the summit of a not far-distant hill, and it was difficult to believe that the object was Saturn. If the night skies have benefited by the dissipation of the smoke-cloud, so, too, have the day skies, as the sunshine records—on days not overcast—have shown. The intensity of the sunlight has been noticeable in a marked degree."

In somewhat speculative mood the Royal Astronomical Society discussed at its meeting on the 8th inst., on the initiative of Prof. Turner, the mechanics of the universe on the assumption that the body of stars and the matter in space have a definite centre of mass, which may be considered as an attracting point about which the stars oscillate. The difference between this and another speculation, with which the name of Mädler is associated, that all the stars are moving in orbits about a central point, will be appreciated. The new suggestion has its basis in the recently observed fact that the slow secular movement of the "fixed" stars tends in general to group them in two directions opposed to one another, a recently discovered phenomenon which goes by the name of "star-streaming."

THE eclipse of the sun that will occur on April 17th will have some points of interest and scientific value, though the duration of totality will be short. First, there will be some places from which it will be possible to see the whole of the chromospheric ring, that is, the sun's atmospheric envelope, and nothing but that ring at one instant. But especially at this eclipse there will be a good opportunity for determining with accuracy the position of the central line, and the relative magnitude of the diameters of the sun and moon. French astronomers are proposing to arrange observers in groups, one on the supposed central line, with others on either side of the first, a short distance away, but so far that they will see only a partial eclipse. Comparison of the amounts of the solar disc seen unobscured by these should give the position of the central line.

Mr. S. ENEBO of Dombaas, Norway, announces his discovery on the evening of the 12th inst. of a "new" star of the fourth magnitude, situated near  $\gamma$  Geminorum. Such a rapid rise in brilliancy as this announcement indicates means a cosmical cataclysm on a stupendous scale. Further developments will be awaited with much interest.

## FINE ARTS

*Themis: a Study of the Social Origins of Greek Religion.* By Jane Ellen Harrison. (Cambridge University Press.)

MISS HARRISON has written a work which is likely to last long as a monument both of her wide range of classical scholarship and of her sympathetic insight into primitive conditions of mind and society. It is a book not only learned, but also instinct with a soul. Moreover, as every notable creation must be, the book is revolutionary. Miss Harrison has poured the new wine of the *mana*-doctrine—or "preanimism," or "dynamism," or whatever it is to be termed—into the old bottles of the Frazerian vegetation-magic. The surprising thing is that, with delicate handling and some neat patching here and there, she makes the old bottles suffice. At her hands Dr. Frazer suffers, not dissolution, but translation, as a major prophet such as he assuredly deserves.

Indeed, to the conservative mind it will appear rather as if Miss Harrison, by her revolution or evolution, did injustice mainly to herself. She deliberately immolates herself on a pile composed of her former writings in order that, Phoenix-like, she may shake a fresh and more brilliant plumage in the sun. Miss Harrison openly and joyfully avows herself a disciple of M. Bergson. She is a handmaid of the loom of the Time-spirit. So it comes about that she is subjectively disposed to catch the note in early Greek religion which corresponds to the cult of "the *Eniautos-daimon*"—the endeavour by sacramental means to help things to grow, and yourself to grow with them. For the rest, her scholarship is both extensive and intensive enough to enable her to prove the objective existence of such a leading motive in Greek ritual of the proto-historic period.

One cannot, however, recreate oneself all of a piece. Odd bits of functionless anatomy have a way of obtruding themselves into the new system, where they may even cause trouble. Or, to pass from physiology to sociology in search of a metaphor, survivals are a discount which all progress must be prepared to pay. In Miss Harrison's new system one such survival is "the matriarchate." She knows perfectly well, since she admits it in so many words, that "matriarchy" is a bad word which ought to be dropped. But she cannot bear to part with an old friend, even though the friend has grown disreputable. Nor is it a question merely of the name, but rather of the thing. Herodotus records the fact that there was matrilineal descent in Lycia. That is about the only positive evidence we have of the presence of any kind of mother-right in the Eastern Mediterranean. But suppose this form of descent proved up to the hilt for the whole area. It would still have to be shown that the cult of a mother and son—Semele and Dionysus,

for instance—directly or indirectly reflects some one of the various possible forms of social organization which involve a matrilineal transmission of the group-name. At least let the anthropologist, working on peoples whose institutions and beliefs can be studied as a still living whole, first make it clear, or even probable, that the ritual of matrilineal peoples tends, as such, to emphasize motherhood at the expense of fatherhood. As it is, Miss Harrison herself provides from the adjacent anthropology of the Greek circle of lands all sorts of proximate clues to a sound working hypothesis that are wholly independent of rash assumptions about what may have happened in the far-off days when, somewhat in the style of M. Jourdain, fathers incurred fatherhood without knowing it. For instance, as both Miss Harrison and Mr. F. M. Cornford, in his interesting contribution to the book, show reason for believing, the priority of a lunar to a solar reckoning of time may have caused the Year-child to be associated with mother Moon rather than with father Sun. In any case, the motherhood-motive in primitive ritual is one thing, and a real thing. Matriarchy, however, is quite another thing, namely, an equivocal term corresponding to nothing real, that is to say, determinate, and so of scientific value.

Once more, "totemism" is doubtless a word to conjure with, but Miss Harrison had been well advised to cast it away with those other *impedimenta* which she discards. She is manifestly well aware that hunting-ritual, such as the famous bear-sacrifice of the Ainu, may have nothing to do with totemism, and will, nevertheless, yield her all that is needed for her argument, namely, the fact of a communal participation in the *mana* of the sacred animal, or, at any rate—and it is a far safer way of putting it—in the *mana* of the sacred ceremony as a whole. Why, then, seek for analogies to Mediterranean custom in the "Intichiuma rites" of the Central Australians? A reference to Herr Strehlow, which the bad example set by Dr. Frazer ought not to persuade other British students of anthropology to omit, might have satisfied Miss Harrison that *Intichiuma* is not their proper name—and, perhaps, might have revealed other things about them as well. It is true that there are a few scattered facts from the East-Mediterranean region that are suggestive of some sort of clan-totemism, the snake-born men of Phrygia and Parium furnishing the best case. But since various theorists have in the past written totemism over the whole face of primitive religion, to the lasting confusion of their readers, it would have prevented misunderstanding if Miss Harrison had followed Dr. Frazer in excluding totemism—for the present, at any rate—from the Hellenic world.

Now, be it understood, we regret Miss Harrison's loyalty to her old loves—matriarchy and totemism—not because her argument is at all seriously affected thereby, but simply in fear lest certain of her critics who do not dare to assault her

central position may set up claims to mock triumphs at her expense on the score that they have stormed these superfluous and not very defensible outworks. For her central position, we incline to think, will defy siege-engines of even the latest pattern. Her theory amounts to this—that behind and beneath "Olympianism," the cult of anthropomorphic gods, there can be discerned an older type of cult (a cult being defined as a recurrent rite), which, whilst dealing in and with sanctities precious to society, is nevertheless more or less completely godless. This lower stratum of mimetic ceremonies corresponds to what Dr. Frazer has made familiar to the world under the name of "magic." Miss Harrison retains the term in this sense; and certain it is that, whatever science may prefer to say, the British public will for many years to come continue to hold that no god spells no religion. She is, nevertheless, thoroughly in touch with modern psychology and sociology, which declare with no uncertain sound that between a religious service addressed to a god, and the kind of magical rite which is performed by the community to secure such blessing and increase as may be enjoyed in common, there is no difference of kind whatever, so long as it is a question of the nerve of the affair, namely, the inward meaning and intent. Thus, in the same breath, she pronounces the godless rite magical in its mechanism, yet religious in its motive. What is more important than any matter of terminology, she brings out by a most penetrating analysis, full of happy touches, the fundamental nature of this "variety of religious experience," as William James would have called it. On one small point only we venture to disagree with her. She writes:—

"The hunting, fighting, or what not, the thing done, is never religious; the thing re-done with heightened emotion is on the way to become so. The element of action re-done, imitated, the element of *mimesis*, is, I think, essential. In all religion, as in all art, there is this element of make-believe. Not the attempt to deceive, but a desire to re-live, to re-present."

Is not Miss Harrison here, wittingly or unwittingly, punning on the *représentation collective* of her favourite French sociologists, for whom the term is simply equivalent to our "idea"? We can surely act under the inspiration of a collective idea without a previous rehearsal; though it may well be that such a rehearsal would bring into clearer consciousness the essential meaning of what was done. To take a concrete case, eating, no less than pretending to eat, may be religious. Make-believe and belief, humility and confidence, may, and typically do, co-exist and co-operate in the religious life. But this consideration, if important in itself, leaves Miss Harrison's argument in the main unaffected.

We have left ourselves no space in which to set forth this argument in detail, having chosen rather to dwell on the novelty and scientific importance of the principles on which it rests. Suffice it

to say, then, that, somewhat after the method of 'The Golden Bough,' Miss Harrison's book sets out to explain the newly discovered Hymn of the Kouretes, and, in the course of a search for analogies and illustrations, achieves, by pleasantly devious paths that avoid the dusty and trodden ways, a wide circuit and survey of the more primitive forms of Greek religion. Be it added that the clue through the maze is never out of the reader's hand, thanks to the clearness with which the author enunciates her guiding principles at the start. For the rest, her style of writing is so fresh and free, and she displays such a fine enthusiasm, that we are carried along, and feel ourselves not wand-bearers, but Bacchi. The index is magnificent, and the letterpress and numerous illustrations are in every way worthy of the Cambridge Press.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Four further instalments of the "Beautiful England" Series (Blackie) are before us. *The Isle of Wight*, pictured by Ernest Haslehurst, and described by Edward Thomas, and *Winchester*, for which the same artist supplies the illustrations and Mr. Sidney Heath the text, should be welcomed by those who appreciate the manifold charms of the first, or the graver attractions of the pleasant city. Mr. Haslehurst is at his best in his pictures of the City Bridge of Winchester and the Brethren's Hall of St. Cross. He is not quite so successful in the choice and execution of his studies of the Isle of Wight. Visitors and lovers of the picturesque are getting somewhat tired of the attractions of the Old Church, Bonchurch; it is almost overdone with carefully tended shrubs and flowers, which afford a rather painful contrast to the gaunt and forlorn look of the disused interior.

The text concerning Winchester is distinctly attractive, and will not probably be very closely studied. The threadbare legend of St. Swithun scarcely needed telling once again. Mr. Heath has a curious idea of the sequence of architectural styles. As to St. Cross, he remarks:—

"From Romanesque, through Norman and Early English, to Later Decorated, and to Transition Norman, the church is considered to be the best example in existence."

It is appropriate to refer to Izaak Walton and Jane Austen, both of whom lie buried in the cathedral; but we can see no adequate reason for regarding Charles Kingsley, who is buried at Eversley, as belonging to "the Winchester country."

*Ulster*, pictured by Alexander Williams and described by Stephen Gwynn, and *Leinster*, by the same artist and writer, should win new friends for Ireland. The former, with its two great lakes and its four seaboard counties, is a province abounding in beauty, and Mr. Williams must have been puzzled in the selection of twelve subjects for his bright illustrations. His picture of Londonderry from the water-side presents an absolute contrast to the sterner scenery of Mount Errigal from the Gweedore River, Donegal.

Leinster, the very heart of Ireland and the richest of its provinces, offers every type of scenery, except that it lacks the beauty of wildness, and Mr. Gwynn does full justice to his congenial subject.

#### AUMONIER MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

JAMES AUMONIER was almost the last survivor of the homely and unsensational English landscape school, and when, amid the prompt and shallow effectiveness of most current exhibitions, we come upon a collection of his works at the Goupil Gallery, we realize how profound a change has come over the picture-loving public during the last twenty years. Except for a cultured minority, we can hardly count on the attention of the visitor through three rooms hung with pictures, almost all of which show a delicate sense of the beauty of nature, but none of which is startling. The close yet fluent draughtsmanship of No. 105, *Old Chalk Pit at Houghton*, or the delicate brilliance of the two fine studies of low sunlight near by, *Cornricks, Evening* (111), and *Willows and Sunlight* (109), might be adduced as examples of how very far from commonplace was Aumonier's painting. Crisp and buoyant in execution, packed with observation flung down as if it were the simplest thing in the world, even these spontaneous studies make, we fancy, just a little too much demand on the leisure of a public jaded to all but novelty; while they must wait a few years for general recognition of their value as relics of a more quiet age when continuous thought and sustained interest were the natural aim of a painter.

No. 101, *Aspens in Spring*, is a typical example of the thoroughly English school of painting from which Aumonier emerged—a school which set great value on a light, adroit touch, suggesting by its variety the complexity of natural detail, and sometimes liable to fall into tricks of handling in this search for technical variety. *At Bosham* (103) alongside shows the direction of the more purely personal bent which made him—to an extent which to-day is hardly realized—a pioneer of the modern movement by his introduction of a type of landscape more massive, depending less on "quality" than the work of his brother landscape painters in this country, and more on the general pattern of the picture. No. 107, *Harvest Time*, is between these two extremes; while No. 169, *Evening on the Downs*, demonstrates how even in his latest and broadest manner the artist could retain the subtle texture of paint which makes his best work so quietly suggestive.

The water-colours are, to the present critic, an unexpected revelation of the artist's achievements in this medium. We note Nos. 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 29, 34, 39, and 40 as among the best of these drawings, which have an odd, blunt delicacy which is very personal. Nos. 23-5 are examples of the artist's careful studies of detail in early life, and this period might, with advantage, have been more fully shown. Two studies of *Oxford* (32 and 52) are charming examples of topographical work, in which it is somewhat surprising that he did not make more frequent essays. Nos. 65, 67, and 73 show his latest water-colour style, which is wonderfully free and brilliant; while No. 77, *The Mall, Hammermith*, should be mentioned for the admirable design of the trees in the foreground.

#### THE ATKINSON SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Saturday last the collection of modern pictures and water-colour drawings belonging to the late Mr. Edward Atkinson.

Pictures: Vicat Cole, *A Cornfield*, near Goring-on-Thames, 388l. 10s. D. Cox, *Harlech Castle*, 325l. 10s.; *A Welsh Farm*, 273l. B. W. Leader, *Hedgerow Elms on Hillslopes Green*, 399l.

A drawing by C. Fielding, *View of the Isle of Wight from Bow Hill, Sussex*, fetched 189l.



## Fine Art Gossip.

IN the upper room at the Goupil Gallery Mr. W. Orpen's drawings from life show great cleverness, but their insistent claim on the attention becomes a little tiring. He is at his best in Nos. 9, 17, and 19, and in certain portraits like that of Mr. George Moore (52), which is almost photographic in its careful objectivity. No. 6 is also a good drawing, but some of the nude studies display little more than a fluent knowledge of the commonplaces of human anatomy. In a painter of his gifts the copious production of such drawings is disappointing.

NEITHER of the shows at the Leicester Galleries is of great importance, the painter's temperament which Mr. Peppercorn undoubtedly possesses showing itself only languidly, while the flaccid draughtsmanship of Mr. Bramley is not improved by his violent colouring.

At the Stafford Gallery Mr. J. D. Fergusson's much more violent use of pigment is at once bolder and more structural, and his decorative sense would be quite satisfactory for purposes other than that of permanent possession. 'The Round Flowers,' one of his titles, might be made to serve for very many of them, so promptly does he resume forms in a generalization which tends to become a monotonous labour-saving device. 'La Valeur de la Science' (4) and a well-spaced 'Torse de Femme' (26) are, on the whole, the best of the figure work, while 'La bête violette' (12) and 'Poppies and Hydrangeas' (16) are the best of many ingeniously devised colour-schemes.

ON Tuesday next, at 8.30 P.M., the leader of the Futurist movement, the Italian poet and painter Signor Marinetti, will deliver a lecture in French at Bechstein Hall, taking as his subject 'Futurism in relation both to Art and to Literature.' He will recite Futurist poems in French and in Italian, and, in addition, will give an interpretation (one hardly dares to say an "explanation") of the Futurist pictures now on view at the Sackville Gallery.

AN interesting exhibition of works by the late Felix Ziem is now open at the Galerie des Artistes Modernes, 19, Rue Camartin, Paris. At the same gallery there is also on view a collection of paintings in tempera by the Italian artist Gennaro Favai.

ON and after Monday, the 18th inst., the gallery devoted to foreign schools at the Luxembourg Museum, Paris, will contain works by American artists, in succession to the recent Spanish and Italian exhibits. Among the paintings to be shown in this gallery during the next few months will be Whistler's 'Portrait of the Artist's Mother.'

THIRTEEN HUNDRED artists of different nationalities are contributing to the Salon des Indépendants, which opens at the Quai d'Orsay, Paris, next Wednesday. To-morrow (Sunday, the 17th) members of the press will be admitted to the exhibition; and the Vernissage will take place on Tuesday, the 18th inst.

THE purchase of Manet's important large canvas 'Le Déjeuner dans l'Atelier' is being contemplated by the authorities of the Pinacothek at Munich, to whom the work has been offered by a private collector.

THE excavations of the Roman fort at Alzey in Hesse have, according to the recently published report, resulted in the discovery that the building differs in important essentials from all forts discovered till now in Germany, as it is constructed of stone instead of wood and earthwork. The coins found point to 330 A.D. as the date of its erection, while a layer of ashes makes it probable that the whole was destroyed by fire.

DR. GARSTANG has just returned from the nine months' excavations in Asia Minor and the Sudan that he has been conducting for the University of Liverpool. At his former site at Sakhtje Geuzi, near Ain-tab, he has explored nearly the whole of a buried Hittite city, and has found, besides the remains of a large "palace-temple," several Hittite houses. He also claims to have succeeded, by a system of sectional cuttings, in equating two of the strata uncovered with the Eighteenth and Twenty-Sixth Egyptian Dynasties respectively, and thereby establishing a much-needed base for Hittite chronology. In this he has been much helped by the discovery of typical Egyptian pottery and seals. Among many other things, he has found some interesting sculptured figures in Phrygian caps which seem to refer to the worship of the god Mithras.

At Meroe, Dr. Garstang has also made some very interesting discoveries. His work there, carried on with the help of a light railway lent him by the Sudan Government, has led to the excavation and plotting of the greater part of the Ethiopian city, and the laying bare of the royal palace with a very elaborate system of baths. These do not seem to be on the Roman or "Turkish bath" model, and, at any rate, no means of heating has yet been found. On the contrary, they appear to be more on the plunge-bath principle, and one of them is supplied with a system of inlets from above the water-level of the bath itself, which must have produced a perfect cascade. He also found a very small, but perfect Roman temple, and many stone statues in a new style of art, evidently copied from the Greek, but showing strong African peculiarities. A Venus in the Medici attitude with a tendency to steatopygia is among the more curious examples of this. An exhibition of these finds will take place early in July at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House.

M. WASSILY KANDINSKY, the Bavarian "post-impressionist" artist whose works have already attracted some attention in London, has just published at Munich a book entitled 'Ueber das Geistige in der Kunst,' in which he defends his theory and practice of art. He explains that it is the aim of the new movement with which he is connected to paint the inner soul of people and things rather than skilfully to represent their outward appearance.

MR. PENNACHINE, the well-known sculptor, has recently completed a portrait bust of the late Sir Joseph Hooker, from a sitting taken just before his death.

MR. GEORGE EUMORFOPOULOS has lent fifty-five rare examples of early Chinese pottery to the Fitzwilliam Museum from his unrivalled collection, to supplement the fine exhibit of European pottery lent by Dr. Glaisher.

## MUSIC

### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Wagner's Briefwechsel mit seinen Verlegern.* Vol. II. (B. Schott's Söhne).—This is the second of three volumes of the correspondence of Wagner with his publishers, and it concerns the Schott firm, which published 'Die Meistersinger,' the 'Ring,' and 'Parsifal.' The volume is edited by Dr. Wilhelm Altmann, who in 1905 issued a most useful epitome of over 3,000 letters and notes of Wagner from 1830 down to the letter to Neumann written two days before the composer's death. Although business matters form the chief contents of the volume before us, they are nevertheless of great interest. The Schott firm, in their transactions with Beethoven, had already shown that they knew how to respect and deal with a genius, and only three years after his death began the correspondence with Wagner, which at times required great judgment and tact.

It is curious that the first letter addressed to the Schott firm in 1830 concerned Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Wagner, then in his eighteenth year, had arranged the first movement of that work for pianoforte, and sent it, hoping to receive a favourable reply. The firm kept the manuscript, but there appears to be no record that the Beethoven scores asked for in payment were sent. The manuscript was, however, presented to Frau Cosima Wagner in 1872.

The letters contain brief remarks on music and musicians, thoroughly typical of the man. Hearing, for instance, that Gounod was to be paid 100,000 francs for 'The Redemption,' Wagner thinks 100,000 marks, plus the cancelling of his debts to the Schott firm, not too much for his 'Parsifal,' which he considers his best work, and one "which he ventures to think will compare favourably with that of the somewhat faded Parisian maestro." Again, in recommending Otto Bach, a candidate for the post of conductor at Mayence, he says that the furious attacks on Bach's compositions by Hanslick and other critics were due to his being a "follower of my humble self" ("Anhänger meiner Wenigkeit").

That the letters contain requests for money advances and loans will cause no surprise. On one occasion the firm replied that they could not grant what he wanted, and told him that "only an enormously rich banker, who had millions at his disposal, could satisfy his needs."

In Letter XIX. Wagner gives a delightful account of the sudden joy which he felt when he began to set to music the bright subject of 'Die Meistersinger' in 1861, the year of the 'Tannhäuser' fiasco in Paris, when he was naturally in very low spirits.

### Musical Gossip.

THE appearance of the Barrow Madrigal Society at the Broadwood Concert at the Æolian Hall on the 7th inst. was an event of no little interest, for it reminded us of a style of music which, though popular enough in the North, is little cultivated in London. When Wilbye, Robert Jones, and Morley flourished, English music held its own against that of foreign composers. Among Northern choirs that of Barrow holds high rank, having, since its formation in 1900, won over seventy prizes at important competitive festivals.

The voices are very good, while the rendering of madrigals by the composers named above, also delightful part-songs by Delius, and other well-known composers, was exceptionally impressive. The performances were under the direction of Mrs. Bourne, who has trained and conducted the choir ever since its foundation.

HERR EMIL SAUER's programme at his annual recital at Queen's Hall on Tuesday afternoon included Brahms's Sonata in F minor, of which he gave a fervent reading, and Schumann's 'Fantasia,' Op. 17, the rendering of which, except for a few artificialities, was excellent. In Liszt's 'Ricordanza' and two of his own Studies Herr Sauer displayed perfect technique, also in familiar pieces by Chopin, in which, however, the interpreter's skill was more prominent than the poetry of the music.

THE first of Mr. Balfour Gardiner's choral and orchestral concerts took place at Queen's Hall on Wednesday evening, and opened with a setting of a portion of Shelley's 'Prometheus Unbound' for two soprano voices (the Misses Caroline Hatchard and Carrie Tubb), chorus, and orchestra, by Mr. Arnold Bax. Shelley's poetry suggests music of a thoroughly romantic character. The setting in question is unsatisfactory, because it lacks the qualities that make for either strength or beauty. The vocal parts are not gratefully written for the voices, neither is the orchestration good. A better balanced rendering might, to a certain extent, modify this opinion. Mr. Percy Grainger's setting of a fine old Irish tune which he has harmonized for unaccompanied mixed chorus, without words, was impressive. It was followed by 'Father and Daughter,' an English version of a Færøese Dancing-Ballad ('Fadir og Dóttir'). The melody is genuine Færøese, but the harmonic and orchestral treatment of Mr. Grainger is a substitute—and a very clever one—for the "piling-up" effect produced by the thud of the feet, the movements of the bodies, and the general excitement of the islanders when they sing it. Both numbers were effectively rendered under the composer's direction. Three settings by him of poems from Kipling's 'Second Jungle Book' were interesting, though not so characteristic. There was also a short, but strong setting of a ballad, 'News from Whydah,' poem by John Masefield, music for chorus and orchestra by Mr. B. Gardiner, though the accompaniment was somewhat heavily scored. Mr. W. H. Bell's Scotch Border ballad 'The Baron of Brackley,' set for chorus and orchestra, shows a marked advance in clearness on some of his earlier compositions. The works were performed by the London Choral Society and the New Symphony Orchestra. The conductors were Mr. A. Fagge, Mr. Balfour Gardiner, and, as mentioned, Mr. Grainger.

A PAPER on Schumann's music, written by Miss Fanny Davies, was read last Saturday evening by Dr. W. H. Cummings before the members of the Incorporated Society of Musicians at the Morley Hall, George Street, Hanover Square. Miss Davies is not only an excellent pianist, but also one of the few performers of the present day who interpret the music of Robert Schumann in the right spirit. Her principal illustration was the F sharp minor Sonata. She gave graphic specimens of modern readings of the 'Romance,' Op. 28, No. 2, and 'Aufschwung,' also an account of the monstrous maltreatment of 'Vogel als Prophet' and other short pieces used for ballet music at Monte Carlo.

THE programme of the Edward Mason Choir concert at Queen's Hall on the 25th inst. will consist entirely of works by British composers, three of them being novelties: 'Lochinvar,' by Haydn Wood; 'Sunset,' by E. L. Bainton; and Choral Hymns from the 'Rig Veda,' by Gustav von Holst, all for chorus and orchestra.

At the performance in Westminster Abbey on the 29th inst. of Bach's 'Passion according to St. John,' Mr. Bertram Mills will sing in place of Mr. J. Campbell McInnes, who was originally announced.

THE production of Racine's 'Esther' at the Théâtre - Sarah - Bernhardt last week proved a great success. This play, restored, we believe, by Madame Sarah Bernhardt to its original form, as given in the presence of Louis XIV. at St. Cyr, only by women, was presented some time ago with the original music, but for the performance in question special music had been written by M. Reynaldo Hahn.

AN honorary committee has been formed with the object of erecting a monument at the Trocadéro to the memory of the eminent organist and composer Alexandre Guilmant, who was one of the founders of the Trocadéro and of the Schola Cantorum. At the head of the list of names on the committee stands that of Saint-Saëns. Subscriptions should be sent to the treasurer, M. E. Gaveau, 45, Rue la Boétie, Paris.

AN edition of Weber's letters will shortly be published at Leipzig. The editor, Herr G. Kasser (Dresden, Striesener Strasse, 41), requests all who possess autograph letters of the composer to enter into communication with him. We make this announcement as there are no doubt a good many to be found in private collections in England.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Aurora Gerami's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Lionel Tertis's Viola Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
TUES.	Godowsky's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Audrey Richardson's Concert, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	F. S. Kelly's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Alida Loman and Jetty Ingenius's Concert, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
WED.	Classical Concert Society, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser's Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Miss Marjorie Blyth and Madame Howell-Jones's Concert, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
—	David Levine's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
—	Oxford House Choral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
THURS.	Twelve o'clock Chamber Concert, Aeolian Hall.
—	Winifred Christie's Pianoforte Recital, 2, Bechstein Hall.
—	Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Broadwood Concert, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
FRI.	Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hobday's Concert, 8.15, Broadwood's.
—	Hegred's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Becham Symphony Orchestra, 3, Aeolian Hall.
—	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Wesley String Quartet, 3, Bechstein Hall.

#### Dramatic Gossip.

'PROUD MAISIE,' Mr. Hemmerde's new play at the Aldwych, belongs to that class of artificial drama for which the stage of to-day has no use at all. It is pseudo-tragedy written in a rhetorical verse that is full of florid conceits, and exploits all the worn-out conventions and sentiments of "romance." It asks acceptance for the preposterous old fancy that a girl could masquerade successfully as a man in a duel—could fight her lover in her brother's place, and not be detected by him long before he administered the *coup de grâce*.

Scotland of the '45 provides the setting, and the stage properties of tartans and bagpipes are pressed into service. The most effective act opens with dances and a 'White Cockade' song, introduces Prince "Charlie" delivering an impassioned harangue, and ends with a staircase scrimmage, during which the heroine's sword, drawn to cover

her Hanoverian sweetheart's retreat, keeps scores of angry Jacobites at bay. If it were worth while, there would be no difficulty in showing that Mr. Hemmerde blunders even in respect of the facile rules of cape-and-sword drama. Mr. Ainley, Miss Alexandra Carlisle, Mr. Ben Webster, and a well-drilled stage-crowd do their best for the author.

'THE HUMOUR OF IT,' described as a fantastic comedy by Leon Brodzky, which was produced on Monday afternoon at the Court Theatre, is composed of purely farcical elements. The action takes place on a summer morning in the front garden of a suburban villa, a poet, intent on worshipping under the window of his unknown beloved, being mistaken alternately for a burglar and a lunatic, and various situations being built round this slender theme. That some of the players were ill at ease did not help matters. Miss Irene Clark and Messrs. Lawrence Anderson and W. G. Fay did their best with futile parts.

The play was preceded by Mr. John Austin's one-act comedy 'How One Woman Did It,' the moral of which was apparently that the cure of women's ills would be effected by the adoption of masculine attire. While not uninteresting, the piece is amateurish, and practically resolved itself into a propagandist monologue by the leading character.

THIS evening and Wednesday next the 'Hippolytus' of Euripides is to be produced by the Poetry Society in the Marble Hall of the University of London. The translation used will be Prof. Gilbert Murray's.

SPECIAL matinées are to be held at the Little Theatre on Tuesdays and Fridays, when the same scholar's translation of Euripides's 'Iphigenia in Tauris' is to be acted. The first performance takes place next Tuesday.

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